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Soviets discuss unrest in Georgia

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist leadership of the Soviet Republic of Georgia has held a special meeting to discuss what appears to be an outbreak of discontent in a small region bordering on Turkey. The Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka said the meeting on May 5 in the region of Akhaltsikhe decided on measures to raise the political and ideological alertness of the local population. The front-page report gave no clear explanation of why the meeting was called but said it was attended by many of the republic's senior political and military leaders. A headline speech by Georgian Communist Party Chief Eduard Shevardnadze hinted at increasing crime and waning respect for the authorities among some of the region's 50,000 population.

Buenos Aires bans Britons' entry

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine government Saturday imposed a temporary ban on the entry of British subjects into Argentina, the unofficial news agency Noticias Argentinas reported. A foreign ministry spokesman declined immediate comment. The agency said British travellers in transit must leave the country within six hours. British subjects who are permanent residents of Argentina will not be allowed back in if they have been away for more than two years, the agency said.

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King cables good wishes to Czechs

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak on the anniversary of his country's Liberation Day. In his cable King Hussein wished the Czechoslovak president success in the leadership of his country towards further progress and prosperity.

Hassan Ibrahim conveys condolences on Benyahia's death

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim and Foreign Ministry Secretary General Walid Tash Saturday called at the Algerian embassy here and offered the Jordanian government's sympathy on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Sidik Benyahia. Mr. Benyahia died in a plane crash in Iran last Monday night.

Obeidi in UAE with message from Qadhafi

ABU DHABI (R) — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary Abdel-Ati Obeidi arrived Saturday from Aden after talks with the foreign ministers of South Yemen and Ethiopia on joint economic coordination and planning under a friendship treaty the three countries signed last year. He told the official Emirates news agency on arrival he was carrying a letter from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi for United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, dealing with bilateral relations, current Arab developments and issues of mutual interest.

8-year-old boys sell drugs in Italy

NAPLES (R) — Eight-year-old boys are selling heroin on the streets of this crime-ridden city, police said Saturday. Police have arrested one eight-year-old who was approaching two customers with a bag of heroin but his small companion jumped onto a motor scooter and escaped. Police said the two belonged to a gang of "mini-pushers" run by 28-year-old Roberto Marino, who has been arrested on charges of drug trafficking in the deprived Forcella area.

Canadian racing star dies

LEUVEN, Belgium (R) — Canadian racing driver Gilles Villeneuve died Saturday from injuries received in a spectacular crash in a practice session for Sunday Belgian Grand Prix at Zolder. The Saint Raphael Clinic announced in a statement that Villeneuve died shortly after 2100 hours local time (1940 GMT). Villeneuve, 31, was admitted to the clinic unconscious Saturday afternoon with brain and neck injuries after his Ferrari somersaulted on the approach to a 270 KPH bend, hurling him at least 20 metres from the car. (Earlier story on page 6)

U.S. police bust pornography ring

LOS ANGELES (R) — The biggest child pornography ring in the United States, alleged to have supplied films and magazines to more than 30,000 subscribers, has been broken up in Los Angeles, according to the city police chief. "The operation was very complex and very sophisticated and went into Denmark, Switzerland and the Cayman Islands, in the Caribbean," police chief Daryl Gates told a press conference. Switzerland and the Cayman Islands have anonymous bank accounts designated only by numbers. Catherine Wilson and Richard Trolie were charged with distributing pornography and were each released on bail of \$5,000. The ring received more than \$500,000 a year and distributed more than 80 per cent of films and magazines dealing in child pornography sold in the United States, the police chief said.

Bulgaria reiterates support of Arab causes

AMMAN (Petra) — Bulgarian National Assembly Chairman and Communist Party Politburo Member Stanko Todorov Saturday reiterated his country's support for the just Arab causes. He said Bulgaria supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland and in establishing an independent state on its soil. Mr. Todorov, who was speaking upon arrival here for a visit to Jordan, expected to last several days expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan and meeting with fellow parliamentarians here. Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and several house members and officials as well as Bulgarian embassy staff met the Bulgarian guest upon arrival at Amman Airport. In a welcome speech, Mr. Talhouni paid tribute to Bulgaria's stands in support for the Arab causes, foremost of which, the Palestine problem, at all international conferences and forums. Mr. Todorov and his parliamentary delegation will meet several Jordanian officials and will tour the country's archaeological sites and development projects.

W.Bank mayors call off plan to halt all services

TEL AVIV (R) — Palestinian mayors in Israeli-occupied Arab territories Saturday decided to call off a plan for a total halt to municipal services in their campaign against the Israeli occupation authorities. But they decided to freeze some municipal functions like the collection of property taxes and approval of building plans from Sunday. The mayors, mostly from the occupied West Bank which has been rocked by almost continual Palestinian uprising for three months, had announced plans to suspend all municipal services after failing to gain the reinstatement of four colleagues dismissed by the authorities. Mr. Beithlehem Mayor Elias Freij said services such as electricity and water would be maintained. Mr. Freij told reporters the Arab mayors were still determined to oppose any cooperation with the Israeli civilian administration whose establishment in the West Bank last year sparked off some of the worst violence the area has witnessed in 15 years of occupation. More than a dozen Palestinian youths have been killed by Israeli gunfire since the latest cycle of protests erupted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "Maintaining essential and basic services is our national duty," Mr. Freij told the reporters. "The municipalities are now the only bodies which help the Palestinians in the occupied territories and we cannot stop it now and create chaos." Some Palestinians expressed fears that the decision to reject cooperation with the civilian administration could lead to new severe Israeli measures. The municipal council of Al Bireh was dismissed in February after Mayor Ibrahim Tawil refused to meet the chief occupation official, Menachem Milson. Since then, the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Anabta have been dismissed.

Iraq: Troop withdrawal aims to strengthen position

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday it has withdrawn part of its forces occupying Iran's southwestern province of Khuzestan since the early days of the 20-month-old Gulf war. The Iraqi announcement came on the ninth day of an Iranian offensive in the oil-producing province where the Iraqis made their main territorial gains at the start of the war, and after reports of heavy Iranian losses in men and material. The Iraqi withdrawal of two groups of forces was announced by a military spokesman in Baghdad, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) and monitored in Beirut. The spokesman said that "due to special considerations, and to ensure a stronger momentum in confronting the Iranians and destroying their forces in the region, it has been decided to withdraw the two forces to new positions near the borders." Quoting a military communiqué, INA said Iraqi troops contained an earlier attack, killing more than 3,500 Iranians and destroying 25 tanks, twelve 106-millimetre guns, five rocket launching pads and two weapons dumps. Iraqi planes and helicopters in the southern sector of operations shot down two Iranian Phantom fighter-bombers and destroyed 24 more Iranian tanks before returning safely to base, it added. The agency quoted an Iraqi military spokesman as saying the Iranian offensive early Saturday morning came after Iran suffered major losses Friday in an attack west of the Karun River. According to INA, the spokesman said the forces withdrawn Saturday were from areas west of Ahwaz, the Khuzestan provincial capital, and Susangerud, a town some 60 kilometres northwest of Ahwaz. He said the withdrawal was part of a plan to reinforce Iraqi units further south and said troops had already moved into the area of Khorramshahr to strengthen the Iraqi military presence there. The spokesman identified the forces as the "Mohammad Al Qassem" and "Usama" forces—titles derived from the names of Islamic military heroes. The spokesman's indicated however, that the Iraqi forces in Khuzestan planned to make a strong stand at Khorramshahr, a port city on the Shatt Al Arab waterway.

Zambian president's Angola talks to centre on Namibia, Botha's visit

LISBON (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived Saturday in Angola and held talks with the country's leaders, just over a week after meeting South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha. The talks were expected to focus on a settlement of the conflict in neighbouring Namibia (South West Africa) and Dr. Kaunda's April 30 discussions with Mr. Botha. Angola is the main haven for guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia, still ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations. Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos is reported by Western diplomats to have placed his hopes for the economic revival of Angola on a solution of the Namibian conflict, which has brought fighting to Angolan territory. The official Angolan news agency Angop said Dr. Kaunda was met at Luanda airport by President Dos Santos at the start of a brief working visit. Angola has been the scene of many South African attacks, most of them described by Pretoria as aimed solely at guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) based north of the Namibian border. The fighting inside Angola has played havoc with the country's agriculture, a source of maize supplies for Zambia. The Angolan authorities have estimated the damage caused by successive South African raids into their country at \$7 billion in the five years up to the end of 1980. In addition there have been continuous attacks by South African-backed guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) against a railway line which normally carries mineral exports from Zambia and Zaire to the Atlantic port of Lobito. Angola has said that a new South African raid into its territory is imminent. This would follow an offensive which SWAPO said it had launched in Namibia last month. Ironically, Dr. Kaunda was a supporter of Mr. Savimbi during the Angolan civil war which broke out after the country gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

Argentina fortifies defensive positions

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina reinforced defensive positions in southern mainland ports Saturday to face an announced British blockade of its entire coast. The commander of the Fifth Army Corps, based in the southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, was quoted in the daily Clarin as saying more troops would be transferred to the coastal area "to avert the danger of a British attack." Gen. Jorge Garcia, who commanded the Argentine task force which seized the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on April 2, told the newspaper measures were being taken to meet a possible British attack against the mainland. "In prevention of this possibility, troops from other areas are being transferred in order to be, at the same time, able to support any action in the Malvinas if necessary," he was quoted as saying. U.N. mediation continues

Meanwhile at the United Nations, Britain's representative, Sir Anthony Parsons, said negotiations on a solution to the Falklands crisis were moving with a sense of urgency but it was too early to predict the outcome. "Certainly we are moving," he told a reporter who asked whether he considered progress had been made in talks on the peace-making efforts of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Sir Anthony was giving a press briefing after he and Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Eduardo Ros had each held separate hour-long meetings with Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Pym briefs EEC

BRUSSELS (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym briefed foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) Saturday on the latest developments in the Falkland Islands dispute at informal talks outside Brussels. But diplomatic sources said a decision to renew EEC sanctions against Argentina would probably not be taken this weekend. Mr. Pym and other ministers from the 10 EEC capitals were meeting at Villiers-le-Temple, a village southeast of Brussels, for regular six-monthly consultations on community and foreign policy affairs. Britain wants renewal of an EEC ban on imports from Argentina which expires on May 17 and ministers were due to discuss this over dinner. But participants at the meeting said they thought a formal decision might only be taken in a few days time, possibly by EEC ambassadors meeting in Brussels. Much would depend on developments in Britain's dispute with Argentina, and in particular how Britain handled a threatened military escalation of the crisis, one minister said.

Egypt 'ready to do all it can' to end Gulf war

AMMAN (Agencies) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said in an interview published Saturday that his country feels that it is imperative that the Gulf war should come to an end and expressed Egypt's readiness to do all it could to bring about peace between Iraq and Iran. Mr. Ali was interviewed in Cairo by Amman daily newspaper Al Dustour. Egypt's position on the Gulf war was dictated by two considerations, Mr. Ali said. "Firstly, the war should come to an end as soon as possible and negotiations should start to settle all differences. Secondly, Arab solidarity should be asserted in deeds and not words. In this framework Egypt is ready to do all it can to bring about peace between the two brotherly peoples," Mr. Ali was quoted as saying. He said that Egypt felt pain because the resources of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples were being drained. "While we denounce this war, we feel we have a special responsibility towards Egypt. We have never hesitated nor did we withhold anything we could provide Iraq with. We cannot accept that the Iraqi people should feel that their brothers in the Arab World have abandoned them in their hour of need," Mr. Ali said. Egypt to 'continue to work' for Arab cause

Mr. Ali also said his country would continue to work for the Arab cause. Mr. Ali was quoted as saying by Al Dustour that "because Egypt is loyal to its national commitments and its historic role, it will continue to work for the Arab cause, and go on with its efforts to achieve Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which will pave the way for the restoration of Palestinian rights." Referring to Jordan's role, Mr. Ali said "...the Rabat resolution on 1974 has not cancelled Jordan's role either in efforts to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the area or in building such peace and helping the Palestinian people to achieve their national aspirations."

Moscow frees 3 dissidents

MOSCOW (R) — Three Georgians who were detained by police after signing a petition demanding the release of a jailed human rights activist, have been released, dissident sources said Saturday. The sources, speaking by telephone from the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, said the three were freed on Thursday after pressure from the city's Institute of History, where they all work. Dissident sources said earlier this week that Zurab Tsinchadze, Gudza Apokidze and Malkhan Putkaradze were arrested last Saturday and charged with hooliganism. They were among 10 people who signed a petition asking the authorities to release Merab Kostava, a jailed member of the unofficial Helsinki human rights group.

Jordan proposes measures to counter Israeli practices in occupied lands

'Words' will not liberate Jerusalem

FEZ, Morocco (Petra) — Jordan has called on Arabs and Muslims worldwide to adopt practical measures, rather than just sentiments, decisions and resolutions, to save Islamic holy places under Israeli occupation. Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, addressing the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which opened here Thursday, said Arabs and Muslims should work seriously to "save Jerusalem and its holy shrines to which mere statements, slogans and resolutions would do no good." Mr. Qasem went on to tell the delegates at the committee, chaired by King Hassan II of Morocco, that Arabs and Muslims should couple words with actions and mobilise all strength and means to defend their just causes. The minister added that the Arabs and Muslims will respond positively to the call made by King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia to "support our steadfast kinsmen and protect" the Islamic holy places in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Mr. Qasem, referring to the attack by an Israeli soldier on Al Aqsa Mosque on April 11, said that the Israeli crime against Al Aqsa Mosque is not the first, nor will it be the last, adding that saving Al Aqsa calls for real action and not simply the expression of feelings. "Jordan's support for the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories and its firm confrontation of the suspect (Israeli-sponsored) Village Leagues have had an important effect on foiling the schemes of the Israeli enemy aiming at peddling the conspiracies of autonomy and civilian administration," the minister said. Mr. Qasem explained that the Israeli reaction to this Jordanian stand has been clearly manifested in the threats Israel has been continuously voicing against Jordan and in the criticism and the accusations directed by all the parties that support Israel. The minister explained that Israel has annexed Jerusalem as its "eternal capital" and, by annexing the areas near Jerusalem, it has swallowed about one fifth of the occupied West Bank. Israel has Judaized public facilities and services, applied Israeli laws on Arab Jerusalem citizens, Judaized culture and education at schools by applying the Israeli curricula and imposed its tax laws on Arab economic and commercial establishments, Mr. Qasem said. He added that the Israeli defiance of all international laws and charters has led some influential states to imply that Jerusalem is not an occupied city and that the issue must be resolved by negotiations. He pointed out the fact that the Council of Europe's political committee is determined to hold its annual meeting in Jerusalem despite the fact that this is a flagrant violation of all international resolutions. "Jordan," he went on to say, "has done its best to build its strength and to support our steadfast people in the occupied territories" by continuing to pay salaries, pensions and by marketing occupied lands products in order to enable these people to adhere to their lands. The Jordanian working paper calls for the reconstruction of Arab and Muslim solidarity and for mobilising all material and manpower resources for confronting the Zionist aggression. The paper puts forth several proposals foremost of which is a suggestion for boosting the material and moral steadfastness of the Arab people in occupied Jerusalem to enable them to stand up to Israel's expansionist designs. It calls on Arab states to pay their share in the \$100 million Jerusalem Fund and introduces an amendment to the fund's bylaws. The fund is covered by its member nations, and contributions and donations by Muslim and Arab organisations and individuals. Furthermore, the Jordanian paper proposes an immediate \$5 million donation to the Al Aqsa Mosque Reconstruction Committee to enable it to repair the damages the holy shrine sustained as a result of the April 11 attack.

12 killed, 50 wounded in Lebanese gunbattles

BEIRUT (R) — Twelve people were killed and about 50 wounded in gunbattles Friday night and Saturday between rival groups in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, security and party sources said. They said there was still intermittent shooting in the city between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian "Popular Resistance" organisation. In the coastal town of Sarafand, south of Sidon, security sources said one person was killed and seven were injured in clashes between the paramilitary Shi'ite Muslim organisation Amal and the Lebanese Communist Party. Fighting between rival factions has repeatedly erupted in Tripoli. Security sources later said the gunbattles subsided, but tension remained high and schools closed for the day. Amal and Lebanese leftist groups have clashed several times over the past months due to local rivalries and competition for members among Lebanon's large Shi'ite community.

Cairo extends lavish welcome to Qaboos

CAIRO (R) — Egypt laid out a full state welcome for the sultan of Oman Saturday on his arrival for a visit widely hailed in Cairo as heralding an Egyptian return to the Arab fold. Guns crashed out a ceremonial salute as President Hosni Mubarak, with leading cabinet ministers, greeted Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said at the airport. He is the first Arab leader to visit Cairo since Egypt's recovery from Israel two weeks ago of the last of its occupied territory, in the Sinai peninsula. High-level Arab visits to Egypt have been rare for the past three years since this country's treaty with Israel. The Egyptian press acclaimed Sultan Qaboos arrival as a possible prelude to restoring relations with other Arab states. In a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA), the sultan said Egyptian-Omani relations were a model for the rest of the Arab World. "We congratulate Egypt on the liberation of Sinai," he said. "Its return is a step towards a just peace that would lead to the return of all occupied land, including Holy Jerusalem, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Cairo prosecutor seeks execution for 299 anti-government activists

CAIRO (R) — The state prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 299 ring-leaders and activists of an extremist organisation whose members assassinated the late President Anwar Sadat. State Security Prosecutor-General Ragaa Al Arabi said the accused were charged with attempting to topple the government by force, killing 87 people in the upper Egyptian town of Assiut and attempted murder of 156 people in Assiut. Three ammunition and explosive dealers will also stand trial with the 299 accused and face possible hard labour for life, Mr. Arabi said. Mr. Arabi said some 1,200 alleged members of the organisation, known as "Jihad", had been interrogated since last September. He said the 299 represent the leaders and activists and that other indictment sheets on less important members and juveniles will be issued once investigations are complete. The indictment sheet named a blind professor of Islamic theology at Al Azhar University, Dr. Omar Abdul-Rahman, as the leader of the organisation. Dr. Abdul Rahman was among two people acquitted at the trial for the assassination of President Sadat. Five people were executed last month for their part in the killing. Among the 299 accused are the second man acquitted in the Sadat case, Sayed Al Salamouni, and the 17 other people who were sentenced to various prison terms in the same case. On OCT. 8, two days after the assassination of Mr. Sadat during a military parade, Jihad members were alleged to have stormed the police headquarters in Assiut, south of Cairo, killing four officers, 62 soldiers and 21 civilians. Mr. Arabi said the accused will stand trial before a supreme state security court. He said no date was fixed for the start of the trial. Of the accused, 23 are fugitives and will be tried in their absence. Mr. Arabi said the police have seized a recorded tape which the accused intended to broadcast after the assassination of President Sadat and their planned seizure of power in Egypt.

MIDDLE EAST

Conserving Arab cities

Many of Islam's most beautiful and historic cities are being torn apart by diverse and unprecedented forces for change which, unless controlled, could extinguish vital segments of Islamic culture along with the ancient building themselves. In this article, **Jim Antoniou** discusses how policies of conservation -- in the broadest sense -- might exert that control, and help bring about improvements in the urban environment that fit in with, rather than disrupt, what should be a continuing tradition.

LONG BEFORE the recent oil boom, the teachings of Islam had spread to many regions of the world. To the west, the influence of this culture stretched into south Europe, as far as Spain, through Sicily and across north Africa to the Atlantic Ocean; to the north, the eastern Mediterranean remained part of the hearthland of Muslim culture; to the east, Islam converted millions of people across large tracts of what is now the USSR, its influence spreading as far as the Great Wall of China. Traders further spread its teachings across the Indian Ocean to Java, Malaya and the Philippines. Southwards, Muslim caravans penetrated deep into Africa from Senegal on the west and Somalia on the east. At one time, the whole northern third of the African continent was part of the civilisation of Islam.

Outstanding cities

Like all great civilisations, Islam has produced many cities of outstanding quality, perhaps among the most splendid, are the old imperial capital, Fez, in Morocco, and the holy birth and burial places of the Prophet Mohammed, Mecca and Medina, in Saudi Arabia, where over two million pilgrims of every race and colour, from as far abroad as Nigeria and Indonesia, gather together at the same time every year for the haj or pilgrimage. Then there is beautiful Sana'a with its fortified houses, or the extensive market and grand citadel of Aleppo in Syria, the splendour of Isfahan in Iran, and further east in the heart of Asia, the many cities rich in Muslim monuments such as Samarkand in the USSR, Lahore in Pakistan and the walled city of Delhi in India.

With the expansion of the Islamic empire, based on power and resources, workers were brought together from many far flung regions to build cities. And, of course a similar situation occurs today in the oil rich states, where new cities and settlements are being planned and built with human resources from all over the world.

Environmental problems

In the Middle East, as in other parts of the world, cities are constantly undergoing change. Existing populations grow rapidly and

will continue to do so because of the opportunities city living offers.

The environmental problems facing countries in the Middle East are numerous and varied. Some problems are mainly due to the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation, leading to acute traffic conditions, pollution and noise. Others are due to social integration and demographic pressures and the absence of comprehensive planning.

This is expressed in a rapid influx of inhabitants from the underdeveloped surrounding areas, resulting in poverty and shortage of housing. High class developments in pleasant surroundings on the outskirts of cities contrast with overcrowded slum and squatter areas concentrated in the historic centres. Very often, the infrastructure does not keep pace with urban growth.

Other problems, still, are due to foreign influences promoting alien planning methodologies as well as standards and regulations inspired by western societies (eg land ownership and speculation, new economic systems, and an emphasis on new towns and design concepts). Where tourism is a significant activity (as in many cities in North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean), it poses severe problems in trying to reconcile the demands of visitors and the needs of the environment.

The problems are particularly pronounced in many Arab cities originally conceived on a small scale (not more than a few thousand inhabitants) and developed over hundreds of years. Because of their cohesive nature these cities are particularly vulnerable to dramatic changes.

Pressure for change

Rapidly developing nations in the Middle East find themselves under strong pressure to introduce changes in their physical and cultural environment. The pressure for change is such, that ideas and concepts cannot gradually evolve, but must be imported from the West, thus bearing little resemblance to anything that has gone before. The result is that people feel disorientated within their new environment which has changed so much and so quickly. The danger is that the Islamic World may lose the close bond it previously had between its cultural and its physical environment.

thus causing major disruptions in society.

The economies of scale in the Middle East are now such that the size of projects is having considerable impact on the physical setting and on the traditional life of the inhabitants. Similarly, the pace of change over the last ten years has had a tremendous impact on the delicate pattern of urban development which in the Arab World, has been refined over many centuries.

So much new development is being undertaken that it is easy to forget the importance of the architectural heritage in different parts of the region. Sadly, too many of the traditional forms so closely related to the surrounding communities have been lost (and with them the talents of sensitive craftsmen; the bricklayers of Baghdad, the carpenters of Damascus) through neglect and decay, and ultimately the bulldozer.

In other situations, survival itself is a problem needing urgent attention. The fact that a city such as Sana'a with its unique quality of architectural beauty has survived to this date in its present form shows that it has been able to adapt and satisfy the demands of its inhabitants for an acceptable environment. The single most critical issue facing the Old City now is whether it can continue to do so in the future. It is important for many such old cities to adopt clear policies for conservation in order to avoid rapid deterioration and the eventual disappearance of the urban structure as a result of modern development.

There is also a danger that Arab cities may become an exhibition ground of architectural styles brought in to satisfy a modern urge for alien landmarks such as massive hotels, gigantic opera houses, multistorey car parks and tree lined avenues that have to be



watered at tremendous expense. Of course, it would be equally absurd to suggest that Arab cities should be formed into museums of architecture.

Islamic architects

There is much to be contributed to architecture by sensitive Islamic architects once the current sudden change in directions has been fully appreciated. For ultimately, the problems will have to be faced not by experts from Japan, Britain and USA, but rather by Arabs who will have to live with the results of development, good or bad.

It is therefore, important for Arabs to develop their own research that could lead to innovative ideas in architecture and urban design appropriate to their part of the world. In assessing their priorities in terms of political, economic and cultural needs, the Arabs are now seeking an Islamic future and not one imposed by the West.

For more than a thousand years, Arab towns were able to grow and adapt to new ideas and technologies (such as the Ottoman influence) because the change in scale was gradual from one phase to the next, resulting in a blending of development. Today the technological change from the past to the future is painfully dramatic with dire consequences not only for Islam but for the world at large.

Now, the more developed Muslim countries are aware of the need to conserve some of their indigenous architecture by cutting back on ubiquitous commercial construction. But the few conservation and environmental protection agencies now in existence (whether they are concerned with eradicating bad architecture or environmental pollution) are made painfully aware that, in essence, they are spending government money and not earning it. Consequently, they are under strong pressure to justify, or trim,

the costs of conservation and protection, although expatriates show that it costs three times as much to clean up pollution as prevent it.

Some states are busy formulating regulations and controls. But good regulations require enforcement -- a far more complicated task than writing the rules.

Yet this is not simply a problem of bureaucratic regulations and controls. Muslim clients will need to be more aware of the long-term impact of their projects on the setting of Arab cities. For as can be seen from the aftermath of the industrial revolution in the West, it is the sponsor's inspirations and ideas which have the greatest impact, which is all the more reason for Muslim clients to demand a better deal from their designers.

Environment management

By any standards, what has already been achieved in the Middle East can only be described as remarkable. Despite a crippling shortage of manpower, a multitude of problems have been overcome. Similar determination is now needed to manage the scale and pace of development. Otherwise, the basic environment of the towns is at risk. Traffic systems, for instance, must be based on the Islamic lifestyle and not imported from the West; there must be a balance which gives priority to pedestrians and mass transit.

There is an urgent need, therefore, to promote the concept of environmental management on a realistic basis. Plans for Arab towns should aim at fulfilling both the environmental and developmental objectives, and priorities should be set by the governments themselves. For ultimately, only governments can prepare land on the scale required for development, involving coastal urbanisation, expanding cities, and

pressures. Cities such as Fez, Algiers, Tunis and Cairo may need special consideration because of increasing tourist activities. Such pressures, of course, can create an incentive for improvement.

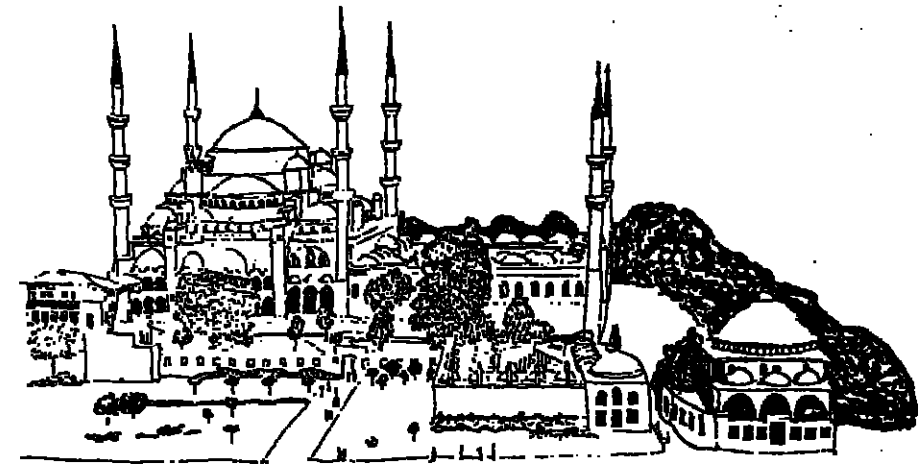
In another context, cities such as Cairo, Sana'a, Damascus and Aleppo may need special consideration because of their increasing importance as major centres, and their acute lack of the necessary financial resources for implementing improvements. Then again, parts of cities, such as Dubai, may need to be protected from the rapid pace of development.

The holy cities of Mecca and Medina present a unique situation as they are annually exposed to more than two million hajis (pilgrims) during a period of just a few days.

North Africa

Fez, is the oldest of the imperial cities (founded in 808) and contains the great Islamic University of Karouiane (founded about 1200 years ago). The old city is enclosed in high ramparts. To pass from the open country into the city through one of the many impressive gateways is to go back into a bygone age. Assistance from UNESCO has already established a framework for conservation that includes planning strategies in the fields of housing, social facilities and commerce, as well as comprehensive traffic schemes and general rehabilitation projects.

Algiers, and more specifically the casbah, with its terraced domestic structure, is an outstanding example of an Islamic city core. It is the quality of this total townscape that is so valuable rather than any individual monument. Conservation policies are urgently needed to introduce improvements. UNESCO has already assisted the



ates enormous problems of congestion.

There are limitations to the number of cars that can be absorbed, not only in terms of fumes and heat, but also from the point of view sheer capacity. For every car removed, some 40 pedestrians could take its place. From which it follows that Mecca's best policy for coping with the increasing number of people would be by limiting the number of vehicles, and providing continuous and separate partly covered walkways, rather than by continuing to demolish the historic core.

Despite these difficulties, the Saudi Government is fully committed to its responsibilities for the overall organisation of the haj, and for the upkeep of the holy cities. There is a special High Committee for the haj, headed by the emir of Mecca which aims to coordinate all activities. The Ministry of haj supervises services for pilgrims in Jeddah, the main entry point, and in the holy cities. Studies and physical improvements are being carried out in both these cities.

Sana'a, is one of the cities in the Arab World with a unique quality of architectural beauty, where it is vitally important to adopt clear policies for conservation in order to avoid rapid deterioration and the eventual disappearance of the urban structure under modern development.

some 60 large houses. Creating a powerful visual impact on the skyline, the Bastokia comprises the last coherent group of wind-tower houses on the Arabian side of the Gulf.

There are considerable pressures for the redevelopment of this valuable group of buildings, and the continued deterioration (and eventual demolition) of the quarter is feared. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing at UAE, together with the UNESCO, has prepared a study for conserving the Bastokia and other historic parts in the Emirates.

Aleppo, on the banks of the Quwyq River, is strategically located and is an important regional trade centre. Islamic Aleppo retains many of the classical features of the Greco-Roman period, and successive Islamic monuments have been added to the city throughout its history, with the result that the historic core, including the famous citadel and the extensive market areas, remains intact. UNESCO carried out a study in 1980 to suggest methods of safeguarding Aleppo's fabric for the future.

Damascus, situated on the edge of the desert at the foot of Mount Kassioun, became the first Islamic capital outside Arabia when Khaled Ibn al Walid entered the Byzantine city in 635. Important architectural and urban improvements and additions were made during the city's Islamic history.

In the past, Damascus has served as a market for the nomad and as a shopping place for the caravans that joined the Euphrates to the Nile. And as a capital city chosen by successive rulers, as a great trade caravan centre, and as a destination for migrants, it has exploited the opportunities for growth offered by the fertile Ghouta oasis.

Nowhere in Syria today is the pressure for change more apparent. One hundred years ago, the population of Damascus was about 150 000; twenty years ago it was 410 000; currently it is over one million. Consequently, the city has undergone rapid growth, introducing new urban patterns to the south, on the pilgrimage route at Midan, as well as on the slopes of Mount Kassioun.

Local participation

Many national and international agencies are actively involved in formulating conservation policies for many of these cities. But progress is slow.

Most planning authorities lack the manpower and, in most cases, the financial resources to deal with the complex problems of conservation in Arab cities. It is therefore important to place a strong emphasis on training and strengthening the expertise of the relevant planning authorities to enable them to deal with their own situations.

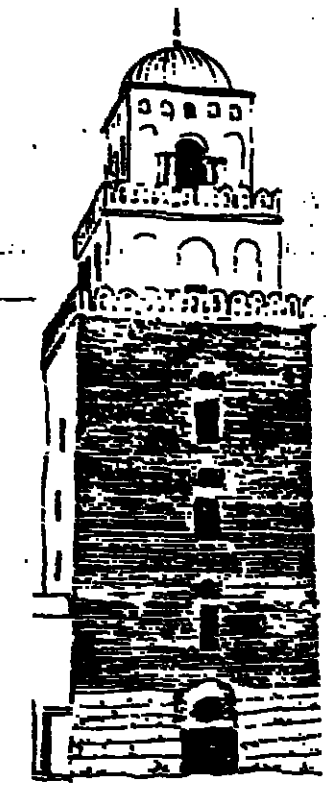
It is not only morally right that Islamic architects should be involved in conservation projects in their own countries, but it is also right from a practical point of view, as proposals have to be

implemented over a long period of time involving continuous monitoring and maintenance. An important component of conservation programmes, therefore, is the training and proper use of architects and city planners in conservation and physical planning generally.

It is obviously a great advantage if they are trained in their own countries, where they are surrounded by problems with which they are familiar. So far, such education in Arab countries (with few exceptions) has limitations. At the same time, the kind of education provided by developed countries is of very limited use when it comes to dealing with circumstances found in the Middle East.

The emphasis, therefore, should be on providing consultancy services to Arab governments on a wide range of issues, but geared to the specific needs, capabilities, and traditions of the country in question rather than on imposing western patterns of control and development.

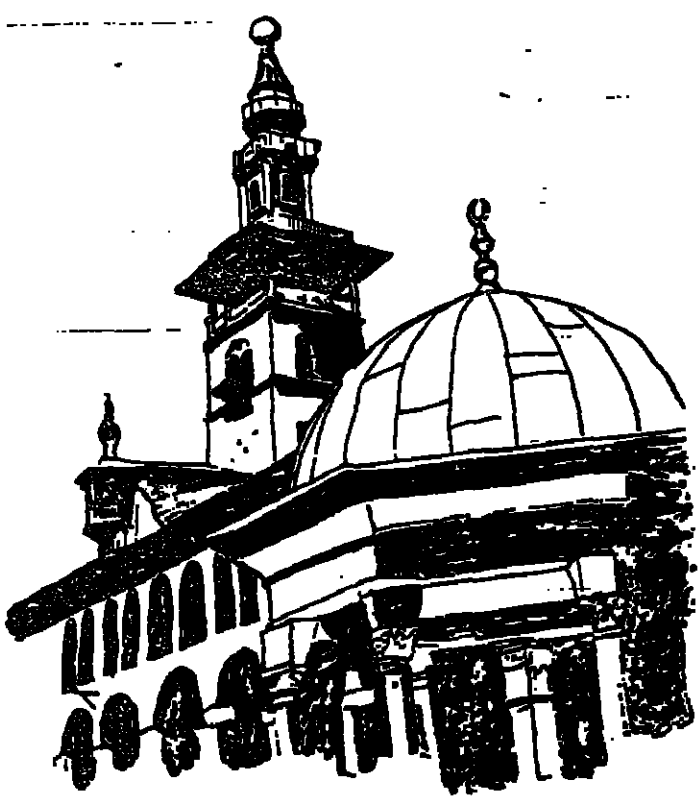
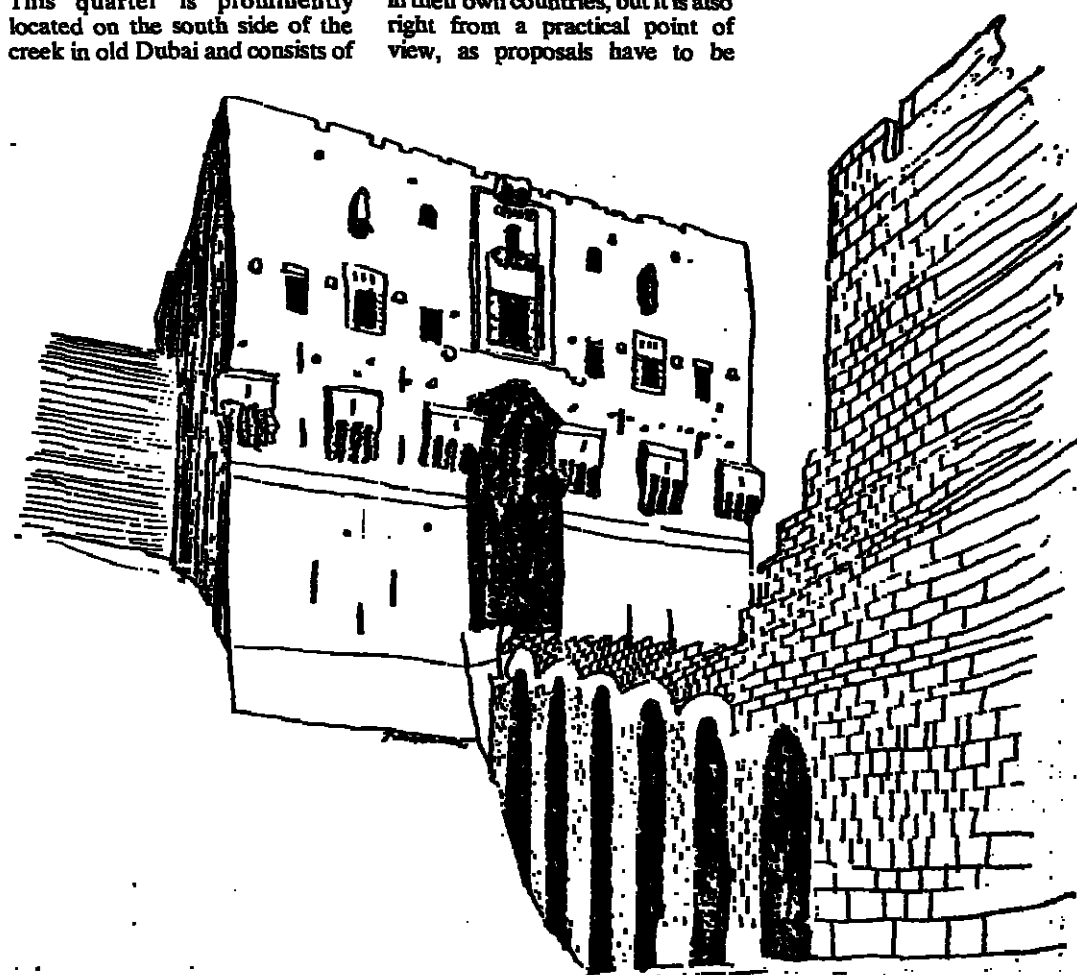
The key to the successful conservation of buildings is close liaison between architects, planners and experienced contractors with a skilled labour force for their disposal. Conservation is generally more labour intensive than



new construction, and a shortage of qualified men is often a problem.

Workmen are also often likely to run into unexpected problems (such as structural weakness revealed by the removal of materials) which can result in long delays. Early involvement of the contractor, in coordinating, pre-designing and preplanning can ensure that things will run smoothly.

Jim Antoniou was the field director of the UNESCO study of Islamic Cairo in 1980. His article is reprinted from Middle East Construction.



هناك عائلات

Agreement signed to build greater Amman sewage network

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An agreement was signed on Saturday between the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and two American companies for the construction of the greater Amman sewage network.

The two American companies with whom the agreement was signed are James M. Montgomery and DMJM International. Under the agreement they will carry out a detailed preliminary study and prepare the specifications and conditions of the tenders which will be floated for the construction of three new sewage treatment plants in Upper Wadi Abdoun, Wadi Seer and Baq'ah.

AWSA General Manager Mohammad S. Kilani, who signed the agreement on behalf of AWSA, told the Jordan Times that the project to construct the greater Amman sewage network had been decided upon because there is a "possibility" that cesspools connected to the main Amman sewage network are



AWSA General Manager
Mohammad S. Kilani

polluting Amman's ground water resources. Connecting all cesspools to sewage networks which would convey waste to sewage treatment plants was a "progressive civilisational measure," he said. It had also been decided that the Amman area was in need of more than one treatment plant, he added.

Amman's only treatment plant at present, located at Ain Ghazal, is now overloaded by 50 per cent, and is currently receiving 30,000 cubic metres of effluent a day.

The projects which will be studied in detail by the American joint venture will cost JD 30 million. In addition to the three treatment plants, they include the construction of sewage networks in the Amman suburbs of North-east Uthmaniyah, Sweifeh, Umm Al Summaq, Bayader Wadi Seer, the Hussein Medical Centre vicinity and Tia' Al Ali. Other areas which will also benefit from new sewage networks are the Jbeihah municipal area, the University of Jordan vicinity, Sweifeh, the village of Safout and the town of Ain Al Basha.

The project also includes plans to enlarge the Ain Ghazal Treatment plant and increase its present capacity of 20,000 cubic metres a day to 60,000 cubic metres a day. Tenders for these projects will be floated during 1983, and they are expected to be carried out over a five-year period.

Gambling roll-over lists banned

By Yousef Al Absi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour Saturday warned to take legal action against certain companies that deal in gambling roll-over lists. He said that his ministry will prohibit the circulation of these lists and gambling forms and will prosecute local and foreign companies and individuals dealing with them.

These forms and gambling lists are now in circulation without any formal licence, and their presence in the country is in flagrant violation of the companies' law and the trade and foreign currency control regulations. They also violate the national lottery and commercial banks regulations since



Minister of Industry and Trade
Walid Asfour

they entail the acceptance of deposits and savings without licence.

According to Mr. Mu'awiyeh Khamash, the ministry's con-

troller of companies, the trade law requires all merchants to register with the ministry before embarking on any function and the lottery regulations restrict lottery function to licensed charitable and philanthropic societies only. Furthermore, he said, commercial banks and financial institutions are prohibited to deal in such activities unless they had acquired the proper licence since this work entails the acceptance of savings and money deposits.

According to Mr. Khamash, the foreign currency law regulations prohibit the transfer of any amount of hard currency abroad without Central Bank consent and companies are not allowed to carry out any similar activity inside the country without prior approval by the Prime Minister.

Al Sharif attends international peace conference in Moscow

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Moscow Saturday to take part in an international conference on peace attended by representatives of various world religions.

The conference opens in the Soviet capital on Monday and delegates will discuss subjects connected with the establishment of world peace. In a pre-departure statement the minister paid tribute to the Soviet Union for its role of support for Arab rights in Palestine and said that he will meet with Soviet Muslim leaders to discuss means of bolstering Soviet-Jordanian cultural relations.

According to Mr. Sharif, the



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
Kamel Al Sharif

conference will discuss among other things nuclear disarmament, and a renewed call for the non-

proliferation of nuclear weapons. He also referred to Israel's possession of nuclear arms which, he said, it keeps to maintain its aggression on the Arab Nation. The Jordanian delegation will explain to the conference Israel's oppressive measures in the occupied Arab territories in general and Jerusalem in particular, the minister said.

He added that with its fanatic Zionist ideology, Israel is not trustworthy of the Christian and Muslim holy places. Israel's aggression regrettably enjoys the backing of a number of Western nations, and this tends to encourage Israel to pursue its adventures and aggressive policies, the minister said.

ART REVIEW

Ayyad Al Nimer's art 'brings to the fore subterranean emotions'

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There is an intensity and sincerity in the work of Ayyad Al Nimer, now on show at the Spanish Cultural Centre, to which one instantly responds. It is as if this reserved artist has laid bare his soul and in so doing produced powerful works of art that reach deep into the unconsciousness, bringing to the fore subterranean emotions myths and superstitions by which all humanity is forever linked.

Surprisingly the artist releases these complex feelings by a very restricted method of expression and technique. The technique is lithography, by which Nimer produces one-off black and white prints with staggering abundance, the ones on exhibition being just a few of the hundreds that fill his studio. His style is figurative in which he draws obsessively with telltale expertise despite its simplicity, the same kind of face, expression and figures.

Put in as simple terms as this one starts to wonder why that artist's work is so effective. Certainly the fact that they are in black and white (the tones of which all the mounts should have

been restricted to) enhances the strength of the prints augments their potency, for the viewer is not distracted by the feelings which colour inevitably arouses. Nimer himself says he feels more free working in black and white and the resulting uninhibited spontaneity, the sureness of line are often inspirational.

But the real power of Nimer's work comes not from the lack of colour, not even from his figures but from the swirling sweeping strokes and the alien symbols and hieroglyphics of the background, which belie the apparent simplicity of the artist's work. The naked vulnerability of the strange childlike figures contrasts strongly with the dynamism of these thick black yet transparently encircling lines, while their calm impenetrable masks which exude the same remoteness as the classical portraits that were found under the ashes of Pompeii, of its ancient Roman citizens, are just facades underneath which—the background tells us—seethe a mass of deep but obscure emotions. Finally it is the hieroglyphics that provides the ultimate paradox in Nimer's work, for it is from these unfathomable, yet vaguely familiar symbols—about which there is

something mysteriously religious, but "of a religion before all religions"—that arouse primitive, primeval feelings totally at odds with the prints' modern sophistication.

With this, his first solo exhibition, Nimer has not only established himself as one of the country's leading artists but has revealed an enormous future potential. The prints are all for sale, prices ranging from JD 65 to JD 80. The exhibition runs until May 12.

The Spanish Cultural Centre Jose Luis de la Presilla later told the Jordan Times that he was pleased the Spanish Cultural Centre could help Ayyad Al Nimer in offering him the exhibition hall and said that "it is the main goal of the centre to aid and promote cultural activities both by Jordanian and Spanish artists." "It was with this in mind," said Mr. de la Presilla, "that we had not long ago an exhibition of Spanish contemporary painters at the National Gallery, and we plan to hold two concerts in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Youth, one being a guitar recital by Miguel Angel Jimenez Arnaiz on May 15 and the other a piano recital by Miguel Campuzano on June 7."

France to help Jordan's agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-member Jordanian delegation returned to Amman Saturday at the end of a two-week official visit to France for talks on French assistance to develop Jordanian agricultural production.

The talks culminated in the signing of an agreement under which France will help Jordan carry out a project to increase the volume and improve the type of hot-house vegetables in the Jordan Valley, according to delegation member Dr. Fakhreddin Al Daghestani. The project entails the use of equipment driven by solar energy and the power of wind, the introduction of new methods of irrigation that would ensure a better exploitation of artesian water in dry and semi-arid regions and how to benefit from plastic covers for more than one use.

According to the agreement, which will be carried out starting the middle of next month, the French government will offer financial and technical assistance towards implementing the project which will be carried out in cooperation with the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture.

The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and several other Jordanian organisations concerned with the agricultural sector.

Forum Humanum amends constitution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Forum Humanum's constituent assembly held a meeting Saturday at the University of Jordan and endorsed its constitution after introducing a number of amendments to its 48 articles. The assembly decided to fix the Forum Humanum's board term to one year after its official approval which is when it appears in the official gazette.

At Saturday's session, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar announced that his ministry is donating JD 10,000 to the Forum Humanum once it has been officially registered. Speaking during the session Board President Muhieddin Touq said that the assembly will hold contacts with various bodies and government departments to raise sufficient funds for the Forum's activities.

He said the University of Jordan has offered Forum Humanum temporary headquarters along with other office facilities. The constituent assembly endorsed a proposal by Mr. Abu Nowar for conducting a comprehensive survey on Jordanian youth between the age of 14 and 25 so as to identify their problems and aspirations. The survey will be conducted before 1985. The constituent assembly also Saturday elected Fayez Al Rabie' to the Forum Humanum's board raising its number to 11.

RSS, EEC to discuss building standards

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society will organise a four-day seminar on building standards and specifications in the second half of this month in cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC). Starting on May 16 the seminar will discuss a number of subjects concerned with the importance and effect of specifications on contractors' work and engineering consultancy as well as ways of controlling the quality of materials and following up the implementation of contracts.

Hassan visits Islamic justice department

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday called at the Islamic Chief Justice's department at its new premises in Shmeisani.

He met with Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, director of Shari'a courts and senior department officials.

Prince Hassan was briefed in detail on the department's activities and functions in the East and West Banks. He also inspected work of the various sections.

Agribusiness editor visits Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alan Cartwright, editor of the Middle East Agribusiness magazine left Jordan Saturday after a five-day visit. During his visit he met with Jordanian officials of the Ministry of Agriculture as part of his Middle East tour, in which he hopes to promote the circulation of his magazine, the only specialised agricultural publication entering the Arab World.

Agribusiness correspondent in Jordan is Jim Anty.

Five-day seminar opens at RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on the elements and principles of management opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday. Twenty-six participants from the RSS taking part in the seminar will be oriented on the general philosophy of administration, planning and administrative organisation as well as leadership methods.

Dr. Arafat Tamimi who stood in for RSS Director Albert Butros in opening the seminar outlined in a speech the role and importance of good management and sound planning particularly in developing nations which, he said, still suffer from poor administration and lacks proper planning of their schemes which adversely affects the implementation of development projects.

Dr. Tamimi also spoke about methods for transferring modern methods of administration from developed to developing nations due to a wide difference of the nature of organisations in each.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimer, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of Oriental Tapestry, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- Paintings by Munira Nusseibeh Touqan, at the Jordan National Gallery.
- Metal Chasing Exhibition by Vic Lepedjian at the Inter-continental Hotel.
- Paintings by Mohammad Ahmad Abdul Rahman at the Holiday Inn.

Film

- *L'Armee des Ombres*, starring Simone Signoret, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

Principles of workshop management

- Workshop organised by the Royal Scientific Society and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, July 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. till Wednesday 12th, at the RSS premises.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers, especially in the eastern and southern parts. Winds will be northeasterly moderate freshening at times. In Aqaba gulf, it will be hazy and partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate, and sea calm.

| | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman | 13 | 28 |
| Aqaba | 19 | 32 |
| Deserts | 14 | 30 |
| Jordan Valley | 15 | 36 |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.



At the Jordanian-Swedish talks held Saturday are (from left) Swedish Ambassador to Jordan, Syria and Lebanon Mr. Stromholm, Acting President of the Chamber of Industry Bandar Al Tabba', Crown Prince Hassan, Swedish Ambassador Bengt



Odhner. In the picture on the right are (from left) Swedish Trade Council Member Rutger Engvall and Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Amman Mathias Mossberg (Petra photo)

Talks under way for Jordan, Sweden to develop trade ties

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "In a world of polarisation and politicisation it is important for countries who share a like-mindedness like Jordan and Sweden to develop this likeness of minds. We are both countries in the grey area between oil and non oil and we are both countries trying to find alternative development patterns away from the 'flash in the pan' technology and consumerism." With these words His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday opened the joint Jordanian-Swedish trade talks at the Jordanian Chamber of Industry.

The talks are taking place on the occasion of the visit by a Swedish trade delegation, with purpose of developing further the already friendly relations between the two countries in the economic and commercial fields.

Prince Hassan went on to make a short resume of the economic development in Jordan during the past ten years. "This development," he said, "has resulted from the wish of the Jordanian people to do good things in bad times." The 70s had been a period of rising confidence in the Jordanian economy in spite of the negative attitude of the World Bank regarding loans to Jordan after the 1967 war. By 1975, Jordan had accomplished enough financing to launch the first five-year plan. The 1980s, Crown Prince Hassan referred to as "the most challenging not only for the economy of Jordan but for the region as a whole." "We always regard the Jordanian development in terms of regional development. This regional approach has to a large extent come about by virtue of Jordan's situation as a "through point."

Prince Hassan hoped that in this respect Jordan would become more than a transit point of goods and an exporter of manpower.

This role as a through point, however, has made areas like transportation, storage, inventory control and transport transit industry of great interest for cooperation with other countries.

The Crown Prince underlined that turnkey projects were, however, not of interest to Jordan except as components. He continued by saying that companies in general must lend more interest to the deliveries of components. This among other areas was relevant for the oil industry and oil pipeline projects.

Apart from being a "through point" for the transportation of goods Jordan is also a focal point for the export of ideas and managerial skills like banking. Still Swedish expertise even in this field would be appreciated. The Prince also touched upon the great need for increased investments in the nutrition field since—according to the club of Rome—too little is being devoted to food production in the Arab countries in spite of ever increasing populations. Jordan, through the pension fund, the special security fund and the private sector is presently studying possibilities of developing agricultural projects in the fields of poultry, fishing and cattle and sheep rearing. Swedish cooperation there would be greatly appreciated.

As for his own role in the development of Jordan, Crown Prince Hassan referred to himself as an Ombudsman thereby borrowing the Swedish term for an intermediary/overseer.

The head of the Swedish trade delegation, Ambassador Bengt Odhner expressed the appreciation and pleasure of the Swedish

delegation at being in Jordan and at being able to play a greater part in Jordan's development. He was specially happy that the meeting was under the patronage of Crown Prince Hassan who it is known "takes a very active role in leading Jordan's development in the economic and social fields."

The Swedish delegation was here to present know-how, in technical co-operation and joint ventures especially in agriculture, environmental protection and telecommunications.

"Sweden realises that trade is a two-way street," said Ambassador Odhner. "This is manifested in the fact that Sweden was one of the first countries to create an authority to help developing countries to penetrate the Swedish market as well as give scholarships and opportunities for technical training in Sweden etc."

At the outset of the meeting, the Acting President of the Chamber of Industry Bandar Al Tabba' made a speech expressing hope for bolstering economic cooperation between Jordan and Sweden. The meeting was also attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani as well as the chamber's board members and several officials.

Following the meeting the participants saw a documentary on Sweden's agricultural and industrial progress.

The Swedish delegation which arrived here Saturday is headed by Ambassador Bengt Odhner and consists of officials from the ministries of foreign affairs and commerce, the Swedish Export Council, the Swedish Commissions for International Technical Cooperation and the recently established Swedish Embassy in Amman, as well as representatives of Swedish companies.



The Pakistani delegation holding talks with their Jordanian counterparts of the Ministry of education (Petra photo)

Pakistan, Jordan seek greater cooperation in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Pakistan held talks here Saturday to further bolster bilateral cooperation in educational fields. The two sides to the talks were led by Minister of Education Abdul Salam Al Majali and his Pakistani counterpart Mohammad Ali Khan Al Houli.

Dr. Majali outlined to the Pakistani delegation Jordan's educational achievements and the ministry's recent steps to expand its decentralisation policy to attain better educational achievements. He voiced his hope that the talks will result in increased cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan.

For his part, the Pakistani

minister spoke about his country's national educational policy which he said is designed to achieve for the country greater scientific advancement—offering all Pakistani citizens the right to all stages of education in accordance with their capacity and abilities and with a special stress on technological aspects.

The Pakistani delegation which arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit to Jordan will later meet with other officials and will tour Jordanian educational and cultural centres.

Dr. Majali accompanied the Pakistani delegation Saturday to Jerash where they opened the annual school exhibition organ-

ised by government schools in Jerash District.

—He also accompanied the delegation members on a visit to the Girls' Comprehensive School in Amman where they were briefed on the school's development and its programmes. The delegation members toured the school's handicraft sections and viewed students' activities.

Sunday's programme includes visits to the University of Jordan, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and archaeological and religious sites.

Saturday evening, Dr. Majali held a dinner banquet in honour of the Pakistani delegation.

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Obstacles and clearer minds

REALISTIC observers of the present state of Arab affairs can enjoy the scenes of an interesting drama, and a dynamic turn of events is colour pictures. Not one can boast about knowing where it all will end, and how.

Arab history of late is that of a nation which recognises a challenge to its very identity and well-being, but one which cannot even agree, in basics, on where the threat is coming from or what form it is taking.

Israel's rejection of a Middle East peace based upon restoring the Palestinian people's usurped rights, and its belief that the only way to deal with Arabs is through bullets and bombs, is but one aspect of what our people can cite as threats.

The Telfan regime's lust for power and dominance in the Gulf; superpower rivalries in the area and pressing development needs, among many others, cannot easily be dismissed as imagined threats either.

We all agree in Arab unity may lie an answer. But how on earth do we achieve it? On the basis of adopting the Fahd plan? In bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold? In waging another war against Israel and boycotting the U.S.? Or in reconvening the "suspended" 12th Arab summit?

Sadly, Arab unity has so much become conditional on finding adequate and acceptable answers to those and other questions first. But before Arabs actually talk about unity, and agree on having more talks, should not they start by directing those very questions to themselves, away from roundtables and luxurious hotel salons?

If the questions are pertinent, answers would logically follow and a course of action set. If the questions are not asked, not even theoretical answers can be found.

What we Arabs clearly need is, first and foremost, clearer minds and visions of our present and of the future.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Before it is too late

AL RA'Y: The turmoil raging in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights speaks of the real atmosphere in these areas and expresses the honest pan-Arab struggle of the Arab masses against the Israeli aggressor. There is no doubt that the spreading Arab resistance inside the occupied territories greatly worries the Israeli despots because this resistance proves that the Arab masses have transcended verbal objection and have grown tired of waiting for the efforts of Arab brothers.

It is needless to say that this struggle of the people in the occupied Arab territories does in no way reflect the Arabs of the responsibility they have towards these people. This responsibility must be interpreted into real action and a well planned strategy.

Jordan has always called for the realisation of this pan-Arab duty. It has also warned against the ominous repercussions awaiting the Arabs if inter-Arab relations remain as they are now. The Arabs must also be aware of the fact that the suffering of the Arabs in the occupied lands is more sacred than to be met only with routine complaints from outside the walls of the Israeli occupation. Such complaints are no longer of any use in view of the tattered Arab situation. It is the duty

of the Arab leaderships to take speedy action in order to naturalise their relations and put an end to their disputes and differences.

It is hoped that Arab leaderships will respond to this call before it is too late.

Evil schemes

AL DUSTOUR: It is clear that Israel is fully aware of the fact that nobody, including Egypt and perhaps the United States, can accept the Israeli concept of autonomy. This is why Israel is always doing its best to obstruct and protract autonomy talks in order to have enough time to carry out its schemes to swallow the West Bank and Gaza, and to change the geographical, demographic and political situation of the occupied territories.

Menachem Begin's insistence to hold the coming autonomy talks session in Jerusalem means that Israel is trying to elicit an implicit recognition by Egypt that the "united" city is Israel's capital. Egypt can never accept this because, as a senior Egyptian official said: "Egypt refuses to carry out these negotiations in a city whose future has not been determined yet." This means that Egypt does not recognise the annexation of the city, nor does it accept that Jerusalem is the capital of the Zionist entity.

IN FOCUS

Diamonds in the sky

Many viewers of Jordan Television are with great interest following a documentary series entitled *Diamonds in the sky*. The series, transmitted on channel six every Wednesday, focuses on the social history of air travel and gives an entertaining account of ways in which flying has answered to human needs, fantasies and follies.

During its relatively short history of just over 60 years, air travel has passed through successive periods of rapid growth and remarkable technical achievements. What started as a bold adventure and an exclusive lobby of the privileged is today a vastly expanded international industry that offers regular, punctual and safe air services to various parts of the world at outstandingly reasonable prices.

The real cost of air travel has substantially declined over the

years, chiefly because of the introduction of larger, fuel-efficient, and highly utilised aircrafts operated on high density routes.

In the meantime, non-scheduled airlines have been able to reduce air fares even further by maintaining high load factors and by benefitting from economies of specialisation. The low cost of air travel enabled an increasing number of people with moderate means to make holiday trips to other countries leaving behind, for two or three weeks, boring jobs, problems and urban tension.

The rapid growth in air traffic, particularly during the seventies, marked the beginning of what many people thought could be the era of mass mobility.

But since *Diamonds in the sky* was produced by the BBC in 1979, the industry's

economic performance has been deteriorating, and many airlines have suddenly found themselves in trouble.

The 116 members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) lost over \$2.5 billion in the past two years with losses amounting to another \$1 billion expected for 1982. Of all IATA members, only 12 airlines (including Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline) gained some profits last year.

The poor performance of the international airline transporting industry is attributed to a combination of factors including staggering fuel price rises, economic recession in the industrial world and harmful competition among airlines.

As a result, many airlines had to reduce the frequency of services, cease operations on some non-profitable routes or freeze their fleet expansion plans. Some airlines severely

hit by the changing conditions, have merged with other companies and trimmed their fleets in order to save their necks. Meanwhile, Laker Airways of Britain, which pioneered cheap air travel, dramatically collapsed two months ago sending shivers of fear throughout the industry.

The airlines of the Middle East are hardly affected by the new winds of change. This could partly be attributed to the geographical location of the region at the cross roads between three continents, and to the economic prosperity brought about by the rapid growth of oil revenues. Since the economic boom was brought about by the increased oil prices in 1973, 1974, most Middle East countries have witnessed remarkable increases in air traffic. The average annual growth rate in some countries (including Jordan)

ranges between 20 to 30 per cent.

The absence of serious competition especially from non-scheduled carriers have also given the airlines of the region a comparative advantage. It has enabled them to keep fares at a relatively high level and limit the range and amount of discounts offered on various routes.

At the same time the restrictive policies of Middle East governments have succeeded in protecting the national airlines from harmful competition by limiting the number of airlines competing on individual routes as well as the amount capacity offered on each route.

While such policies are extremely helpful for the airlines, especially in the short run, they are in no way helping those who would like to travel but can not afford it at present fare levels.

Tribal ties are still very strong in Jordan

I would like to make several comments concerning a most interesting article by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber entitled: The dynamic of change and development in Jordan, which was published in two parts on May 3 and 4 in the Jordan Times.

While I find his "catalogue of the forces for change" extremely interesting, pertinent and analytical, I disagree with some of the "symptoms of change" which he then goes on to describe and analyse.

To begin with, Dr. Abu Jaber cites Dr. Hasham Sharabi in saying: "In recent years, even the narrow area of personal status -- marriage, divorce, inheritance -- left under the jurisdiction of the *sharia* courts has been breached and for all practical purposes brought under civil jurisdiction." Dr. Jaber, then concludes that in Jordan, this was the case with the passing of a comprehensive civil code in 1976.

This statement is totally incorrect, since matters relating to marriage, divorce and inheritance are still exclusively within the jurisdiction of religious courts, namely the *sharia* courts where Muslims are concerned, and the ecclesiastical courts of the various Christian communities in the case of Christians. As a matter of fact, the civil courts have no jurisdiction whatsoever in these matters.

I also disagree with Dr. Jaber's opinion that tribal procedures are mere formalities which have been replaced by state justice when it

comes to the settling of legal breaches and disputes, particularly in "blood cases" that may lead to tribal feuds. Although such cases must come before state courts, which do not officially take cognizance of tribal conciliatory procedures, the defendant often comes under direct pressure from the police to undertake tribal conciliatory measures which will usually result in the personal charges being dropped, leaving the court to deal only with the public charges. The judge, however, is empowered to exercise his own discretion in pronouncing sentence regarding public charges, and the sentence is usually minimal if a tribal conciliation has taken place. Tribal laws should therefore be regarded as being unofficially, but powerfully operative in civil courts, rather than just "mere formalities".

The subject was partly discussed in an article entitled: "Despite repeal in 1976, bedouin laws live on" (Jordan Times, January 21-22, 1982).

Strong tribal ties

It is also my opinion that Dr. Jaber is underestimating the strength of the tribal ties, loyalties and lobbying forces which are prevalent in our Jordanian society. He claims that: "Loyalty to the clan takes a secondary and eventually much lesser degree. The labour union, the professional association, the club, the new

group slowly begins to replace old loyalties and connections..."

"Loyalty to (the new groupings) is not automatic (as in the case of tribal loyalties), but pragmatic with services rendered on a mutual basis to both the individual and the group."

It is no secret that Jordanian labour unions and professional associations have to date played only a minor role in public life and local politics and that they face many official restrictions. Hence, they do not constitute a significantly strong pressure group or lobbying force which would bring the individual or the group any tangible, "pragmatic" gains. As a matter of fact, Dr. Jaber himself earlier in his article refers to: "The apparent absence not only in Jordan but elsewhere in the Middle East of grassroots groupings, political parties or pressure groups."

By contrast, tribal structures represent groupings that are older than the state itself, and as such, an integral part of the state. Hence the tribe is a traditionally recognised and acceptable pressure group which is indeed still operative in gaining advancement on a very pragmatic level for both the tribe and the individuals belonging to it, no matter how physically far removed from the tribe's original homeland they may be.

Dr. Jaber also states that: "A Jordanian now almost apologetically admits belonging to some clan or tribe." This has not been my experience as a Jordanian citi-

In reply to an article entitled The Dynamics of Change and Development in Jordan by Dr. N. Abu Jaber (Jordan Times May 3 and 4), Samira Kavar draws different conclusions than the ones presented in the article

zen. On the contrary, most Jordanians have, over the past several years, increasingly begun to derive a stronger sense of identity by associating themselves with their extended families and clans. An almost inevitable question one is asked these days when being introduced to a fellow-Jordanian is: "Which part of the country are you originally from?" -- A question which immediately invokes one's tribal and extended family connections. New acquaintances more often than not immediately begin to inquire about one's precise relationship to the members of one's extended family that the acquaintance knows.

One need only remember that several new family leagues (*hawadith*) have been formed over the past years to draw the conclusion that extended family and tribal ties are actually increasing in importance. Even the Circassian community in Jordan, noted for its lack of a tribal structure, felt it necessary to form "a tribal council" a couple of years ago to facilitate its dealings with the Jordanian community at large.

Social prestige

While I agree with Dr. Jaber that many imported Western consumer goods and services in Jordan, "are not so much demanded for their intrinsic value as for their conspicuous display for others to see," I disagree that the tendency for keeping up with one's

neighbours and even outdoing them is a result of exposure to Western capitalist influences. It is true that such exposure is responsible for determining the type of consumer items most of us blindly overconsume in a frenzied effort to keep up with and outdo the Joneses. However, the tendency to boast more wealth -- a sign of social prestige -- is in my opinion an intrinsically Arab, Middle Eastern value, which we have not imported from abroad. Even the most capitalist-oriented Western visitors are more often than not taken back by our extravagant habits of dress, cuisine and our lavish entertainment.

This tendency to outshine our neighbours, we have always had, but our means of doing so have drastically changed with the extended availability of consumer goods and services. Instead of slaughtering 50 sheep to celebrate the eldest son's wedding, phenomenal amounts of money are spent on a wedding reception at a five-star hotel where shrimps and caviar are the order of the day.

I have felt it necessary to point out these things because I believe that unless we are able to honestly, even ruthlessly, evaluate the psychological traits which shape our social behaviour and hence control the forces of change in our society, many of these changes will continue to be superficial and will not have the desired positive effect.

| JORDAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| JORDAN TELEVISION | | | BBC WORLD SERVICE | | | AMMAN AIRPORT | | | EMERGENCIES | | |
| CHANNEL 3 | | | 639, 720, 1413 KHz | | | NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 42215-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight. | | | DOCTORS: | | |
| 4:30 | Koran | Emergency | 04:00 | News | 04:30 | 04:00 | Cairo (EA) | 8:45 | Amman | 76751 | Amman |
| 5:00 | Spice Stars | Emergency | 04:30 | World News | 04:55 | 04:30 | Aqaba | 8:55 | Suleiman Al Daboubi | 76751 | Isam Al Hawamdeh |
| 5:30 | Feature Film for Children | Emergency | 05:00 | World News | 05:15 | 05:00 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi | 9:15 | Isam Al Hawamdeh | 33029 | |
| 6:00 | Animals Kingdom | Emergency | 05:15 | World News | 05:30 | 05:15 | Jeddah | 9:30 | | | |
| 6:30 | Merlin and Hatty | Emergency | 05:30 | World News | 05:45 | 05:30 | Beirut | 9:40 | | | |
| 7:00 | Programme Review | Emergency | 05:45 | World News | 06:00 | 05:45 | Riyadh (SV) | 10:10 | | | |
| 7:30 | News in Arabic | Emergency | 06:00 | World News | 06:15 | 06:00 | Kuwait (KAC) | 10:30 | | | |
| 8:00 | Arabic Series | Emergency | 06:15 | World News | 06:30 | 06:15 | Tripoli (TUN) | 10:40 | | | |
| 8:30 | News in Arabic | Emergency | 06:30 | World News | 06:45 | 06:30 | Athens | 10:50 | | | |
| 9:00 | Documentary | Emergency | 06:45 | World News | 07:00 | 06:45 | Paris | 11:00 | | | |
| 9:30 | Documentary | Emergency | 07:00 | World News | 07:15 | 07:00 | London | 11:10 | | | |
| 10:00 | Documentary | Emergency | 07:15 | World News | 07:30 | 07:15 | New York, Vienna | 11:20 | | | |
| 10:30 | Documentary | Emergency | 07:30 | World News | 07:45 | 07:30 | Brussels, Geneva | 11:30 | | | |
| 11:00 | Documentary | Emergency | 07:45 | World News | 08:00 | 07:45 | Cairo | 11:40 | | | |
| | | | 08:00 | World News | 08:15 | 08:00 | Athens, Zurich (SR) | 11:50 | | | |
| | | | 08:15 | World News | 08:30 | 08:15 | Rome | 12:00 | | | |
| | | | 08:30 | World News | 08:45 | 08:30 | Beirut (MEA) | 12:10 | | | |
| | | | 08:45 | World News | 09:00 | 08:45 | Frankfurt (LH) | 12:20 | | | |
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High jobless rate prompts new attack on Reagan plan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's economic programme was under renewed attack Saturday as the U.S. unemployment rate stood at its highest in 41 years.

The rate, reported Friday, rose to 9.4 per cent in April from nine per cent in March, and many economists predicted it would hit or surpass 10 per cent before the end of the year.

The Labour Department said 10.3 million people were out of work in April, a month when employment usually rises.

The figures provided further evidence that the recession, which began last July, was continuing. Mr. Reagan and administration economists had predicted a recovery by now, but have revised their forecasts to "later in the year."

"Mr. Reagan's policies aren't just wrong, they're wicked," Wisconsin Democratic Representative Henry Reuss said.

"The ones who are working are looking over their shoulders for next month's pink (dismissal) slip," Massachusetts Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy

declared. Mr. Reagan called the Democratic comments "demagoguery." White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said: "We remain sensitive to the plight of the unemployed."

The recession is attributed in large part to high interest rates, which are blamed on large federal budget deficits.

Mr. Reagan wants Congress to adopt his plan to cut the deficits, but Democrats say the budget reductions cut social programmes too deeply.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted in London that a sharp decline in interest rates before the end of the year would help start a recovery. Earlier in the week, he said a recovery might only be a mild one.

Administration officials said the president's policies had helped reduce the inflation rate sharply. But critics say inflation always goes down in a recession.

The unemployment rate for blacks was 18.4 per cent, almost twice as high as the national rate, while almost one-fourth of all teenagers who wanted jobs could not get them.

Unemployment has not been this high since 1941, when it reached 9.9 per cent at the end of the depression.

New oil find in Dubai

DUBAI (R) — An American company said Saturday it had struck oil and gas 45 kilometres from Dubai city.

Paul Ravesties, president of Arco International Oil and Gas Company, said further tests at the well were being made and a high production rate was expected.

Associated gas reserves were expected to exceed 4,200 billion cubic feet of gas, he added.

Gold prices up in New York

NEW YORK (R) — Gold prices rose Friday on Britain's extension of its war zone around the Falkland Islands to within 12 miles of the Argentine coast.

Precious metals dealers said gold went up by about five an ounce after the British Ministry of Defence statement in London. It closed at \$334 an ounce.

Gold prices generally rise in times of international tension as investors become concerned about the safety of other investment assets.

Foreign exchange dealers said sterling showed little reaction to the statement. The pound closed higher on the day at \$1.8345 compared with \$1.8265 earlier Friday in London.

Talks on export credit charges collapse

PARIS (R) — Talks among Western industrialised nations on how much other countries should pay for goods bought on credit collapsed in disagreement Friday, delegates said.

Some said however that they believed compromise proposals put forward by Mr. Axel Wallen, chairman of the 22-nation conference that discussed interest rates on export credits, could be adopted later this month when individual governments must respond to his ideas.

The disagreement centres on conflicting views of the United States and the European

Economic Community (EEC) over the extent of any increase, the countries against which it would apply and how soon it should be implemented.

The U.S. wants a sharp increase in interest rates because it believes that what amounts to a subsidy on foreign sales distorts trade patterns, while the EEC believe that any great rise would harm community industries already hit by recession.

Countries that buy on credit are in one of three categories with varying interest levels and the U.S. had called for a rise of 1.5 percentage points on the rate

charged to "relatively rich" countries, the top group which would include the Soviet Union. Some European countries wanted a rise of only one point, the delegates said.

They added that Mr. Wallen had suggested as a compromise a 1.25 point increase on the group's present rate of between 11 and 11.25 per cent.

The delegates said there was no dispute over his proposals to raise some countries, including the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, from the intermediate to the relatively rich category on the basis of per capita

income. There was also basic agreement to raise other countries, including Brazil, South Korea, Mexico and Taiwan from the so-called relatively poor category to the intermediate sector.

Some Europeans had originally called for this to be done over two years, but that was rejected by other states at the conference called by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), delegates said.

They added that the United States had called for a rise of 0.8 percentage points in interest charges for the intermediate sector, the Europeans wanted no change.

This category now pays between 10.5 and 11 per cent and Mr. Wallen suggested a rise of between 0.5 and 0.6 points.

In addition, he proposed that rate charged to relatively poor countries not be changed from the present 10 per cent and there was no dispute about this, the delegates said.

Mr. Jos Loeff, deputy director general for foreign affairs at the European Common Market commission, told journalists there was a good chance that Mr. Wallen's ideas would be accepted.

He described the proposals as middle of the road and added that any OECD country rejecting them "will be taking on a large responsibility."

Major firms predict moderate improvement in U.S. economy

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia (R) — Twenty major U.S. corporations Friday predicted moderate improvement in the country's recession-hit economy this summer with falling inflation and interest rates.

The business council, representing the corporations, said in a report it believed interest rates would continue to fall although there was major concern this might be jeopardised by political fighting in Washington over the budget.

Economic consultants for the group said moderate improvement in the economy, struggling in the second recession in two years, would continue into 1983 as benefits from the 10 per cent tax cut effective on July 1 added to consumer wealth.

The report, issued in conjunction with the council's meeting, predicted that the past two years' improvement in inflation would prove to be lasting.

Although there was unanimity on improvement in the economy, some of the analysts differed on the degree.

Soviet academician says management structures suppress economic growth

MOSCOW (R) — Bad management structures are stifling technological progress in the Soviet Union and holding back economic growth, according to a highly critical analysis published here Friday.

An article by academician Vadim Trapeznikov, head of the Moscow Institute of Management Problems, said the slow pace of technical change in the Soviet Union was the main reason for a recent slump in growth rates.

His unusually frank analysis, printed across two pages in the Communist Party daily Pravda, suggested that the Soviet economy was suffering from deep-seated

problems which could only be cured by giving more freedom to managers.

Soviet economic growth has declined from a steady rate of seven to eight per cent in the early 1970s to just over two per cent in the first quarter of this year, well below the Kremlin's targets.

But so far party and government leaders have given no sign that they see any need for major changes in the Soviet Union's highly centralised planning system.

Academician Trapeznikov ruled out bad weather and shortages of energy and natural

resources as factors leading to the slump in growth.

"The main reasons, to my mind, are underestimation of technological progress and faults in management of the national economy," he wrote.

He said much of the Soviet economy's current malaise could be traced back to an ill-fated economic reform forced through in 1958 by former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

This cut back the power of the central ministries in Moscow and transferred control over state industry to regional economic councils.

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SPORTS

Doctors fight to save Villeneuve's life following spectacular crash

LEUVEN, Belgium (R) — Doctors were Saturday night fighting to save the life of Canadian racing driver Gilles Villeneuve after a spectacular crash during practice for Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix at Zolder.

Hospital officials said Ferrari driver Villeneuve was still alive, but they refused to give details of his condition.

"Gilles is alive," Marco Pic-

cinini, head of the Ferrari team at Zolder, told reporters by telephone from the hospital.

The 30-year-old Formula One driver was hurled from his car as it somersaulted across the track on a high-speed corner.

Piccinini said doctors were operating on Villeneuve. "A miracle is still possible," he said.

The manager of the Zolder track, Maurice Belien, had earlier

told reporters that Villeneuve was clinically dead, with no chance of survival.

Villeneuve suffered a rupture of the cervical vertebrae, but an encephalogram still showed signs of life when he arrived at the Sint-Raphael hospital in Louvain.

"He is unconscious. His vital functions are maintained through intensive care."

Brian Clough contemplates retiring

LONDON (R) — Brian Clough, one of Britain's most successful soccer managers of recent times, indicated Saturday that he might retire when his contract with Nottingham Forest expires in 15 months' time.

Clough, whose long-time partnership with Peter Taylor ended when his assistant manager resigned on Thursday, said in a column he writes for a national daily newspaper: "The pressures on a football manager's life might influence me to call it a day, just as it has with Peter."

"I've got the enthusiasm to try to do it all again without Peter and I think I can win another first division championship. But in a season's time I will assess what I want to do."

Clough and Taylor set out on a golden path when they moved from Hartlepool to Derby in the late 60s.

Under their direction Derby won promotion to the first division, then won the League Championship and reached the semifinals of the European Cup. And when Clough and Taylor left to join Nottingham they took the club into the first division and led them to the League Championship, two League Cup victories and two European Cup triumphs.

plished our responsibilities," he said.

"Whether it is the Olympic Games, the Commonwealth Games or the World Cup finals in Spain, a boycott of sporting events that include New Zealand should be maintained, as the Nairobi resolution made no distinctions," he said.

He expressed regret that Romania, "an ardent supporter of the OAU's stand against apartheid," had recently played a football match against New Zealand, despite an OAU plea to scratch the fixture.

China will not send team to Taiwan

PEKING (R) — China has said it will not send a team to Taiwan for the World Women's Softball Championships in July because of what it calls a plot to exclude it by the Taiwanese and the International Softball Federation (ISF).

The New China News Agency quoted a Softball Association official as saying no Peking team would go because the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association had not given an adequate guarantee that it would not use the Taiwan national flag and anthem.

The agency accused the American president of the ISF, Don Porter, of colluding with the Taiwanese to exclude the Chinese.

Ian Rush continues his remarkable goal-scoring streak for Liverpool

LONDON (R) — Striker Ian Rush, one of the discoveries of the season, continued his remarkable goal-scoring run as Liverpool all but sewed up their 13th English soccer championship at Birmingham Saturday.

The young Welsh international struck his 29th goal of the year in the 48th minute and Liverpool's 1-0 win took their recent points haul to 34 out of a possible 36.

Ipswich, pipped at the post by Aston Villa last year, look destined to be runners-up again although they kept their faint hopes alive with a 1-0 win at Brighton, England international striker Paul Mariner netting in the 26th minute.

But even if Ipswich win their two remaining matches the title will go to Liverpool for the fifth time in seven years if the 'Reds' take a modest four points from their last three fixtures.

Manchester United, who enjoyed a brief spell at the top earlier this season, remained third when a 1-1 draw at West Ham took them on to the 72 point mark—10 behind Liverpool with a game more played.

As usual at this time of the season, most of the excitement focuses on the battle to avoid relegation at the bottom of the first division and the promotion fight at the top of the second.

Middlesbrough, beaten 3-1 at home by Arsenal, and Wolverhampton, who earned a point in a 1-1 draw at Everton, look certain for the drop.

Five other clubs, Sunderland, Birmingham, Stoke, West Bromwich and Leeds, are the candidates for the third place on the

trap-door to Division Two.

Once-mighty Leeds are the favourites to go down following a 2-1 defeat at Tottenham in a game which was a personal nightmare for Scottish international defender Kenny Burns.

In the 13th minute Burns fouled Mark Falco and further embarrassment followed when he turned Glenn Hoddle's free-kick past his own goalkeeper.

Although Frank Worthington equalised in the 50th minute Gary Brooke ended Leeds' hopes with a 67th minute winner.

West Bromwich were beaten 1-0 at home by Aston Villa and had England World Cup hope Cyrille Regis sent off. Sunderland went down by the same score at Southampton and also finished with 10 men after defender Rob Hindmarch was shown the red card.

Leeds have 38 points from 39 games, the same total as West Bromwich, who have a match in hand.

Birmingham are on the 40-point mark, one fewer than Stoke, who were held to a 2-2 draw at home to Notts County, and Sunderland.

With Luton and Watford assured of promotion to the first division, three of the four clubs on their heels suffered heavy defeats.

Football Association (F.A.) Cup finalists Queen's Park Rangers were beaten 3-0 at Barnsley, Sheffield Wednesday lost 3-1 at Bolton and Leicester went down by the same score at Watford.

Those results were good news for Norwich who have only arrived at the top in recent weeks. Norwich won 2-0 at home to

Orient to open up a useful four-point cushion over their nearest rivals.

Only Leicester now look to be a serious threat although they are six points adrift with two games in hand.

Celtic, needing one point to

clinch the Scottish title, had to put their champagne back on ice when they were thrashed 3-0 at Dundee United.

Paul Hegarty, Paul Sturrock and Ralph Milne scored the goals which left Aberdeen with a slim chance of overhauling Celtic.

Cuba unveils another fearsome heavyweight

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Cuba unveiled another fearsome heavyweight Saturday in 23-year-old Hermenegildo Baez, who knocked Nigeria's Ezekiel Bolaji out cold in their second series bout on the fifth day of the World Amateur Boxing Championships.

Baez has taken over in the heavyweights for Cuba from the great Teofilo Stevenson, who has moved up to the new super-heavyweight division. Saturday he showed he had a right hand almost as devastating as his predecessor.

On the first launching of his right cross the smack of contact as his fist hit Bolaji's head could be heard throughout Munich's Olympic hall.

With 41 seconds remaining in the second round Baez really let fly, knocking Bolaji off his feet on to the canvas where he lay motionless.

Two ringside doctors rushed to his assistance as he was counted out but slowly the Nigerian got to his feet and was assisted to his corner.

By contrast, American contender Michael Arms was a grave disappointment, losing a unani-

mous points decision to Yugoslav's Peci Dzevedet.

Arms, leaden-footed and ponderous, looked at times to be fighting in slow motion as he became only the second American boxer to be beaten in the championships so far.

Poland's Grzegorz Skrzecz made the most spectacular start to the heavyweight contest when he knocked out West Germany's Karl Heinz Heistermann in the first round, while tall Ecuadorian Louis Sanchez-Castillo also caught the crowd's attention.

Sanchez-Castillo, an almost languid figure, repeatedly jolted back Swiss Andreas Anderegg's head with left jabs as he moved stylishly around the ring.

By the end of the first round Sanchez-Castillo realised he had the fight won and for the remainder of the bout he merely toyed with his opponent.

Once during the second round he even showed his contempt for Anderegg's unavailing efforts by raising his hands above his head in mock surrender as he leaned back on the ropes.

Coach says Brazilian team has superstars to spare

RIO DE JANEIRO (A.P.) — Brazilian coach Tele Santana says his national soccer team is a "dream team" and one of the favourites to win the World Cup in Spain.

"Brazil has superstars to spare in every position," Santana said. The coach's only doubt seems to be who will start at centre-forward. The rest of the team is "about 90 per cent defined," he said, and the centre-forward question will be resolved by the end of Brazil's national championship.

Santana says his main worry is not to let his players get carried away by the optimism of fans and sports writers who pick Brazil to win its fourth world title.

"The team is not perfect," Santana warned in an interview. Santana preaches a ball-control style of soccer with lots of quick passing and constant movement. The heart of his attack is the midfield



This profile is one of a series of feature stories on soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 11-July 13. Brazil will play in Group 6 along with the Soviet Union, Scotland and New Zealand.

Cerezo, Socrates and Zico, which experts rate among the best in the world.

Cerezo, 27, of the Atletico Mineiro club, is a veteran of Brazil's 1978 World Cup team which finished third in Argentina. Although the tall, gangly midfielder has been criticised in the press as "tactically undisciplined," Santana says he admires Cerezo's free-wheeling style and his ability to improvise.

Cerezo will not be able to play in Brazil's opening cup game against the Soviet Union, due to a disciplinary suspension by FIFA. A possible substitute is Falcao, the midfielder of Roma of Italy, whom the great Pele once called "my successor." Santana confirmed Falcao will be on the squad.

Socrates, 27, of Sao Paulo Corinthians, is the captain and undisputed leader.

Zico, 29, who has been called the best player in the Americas, led Rio's Flamengo club to the South American Championship last year.

Santana predicts a final between Brazil and either West Germany or Spain. But he warns that



Yugoslavia may be the surprise of the tournament.

"Don't underestimate the talent of the Yugoslavs, or the work of their excellent coach Miljan Miljanic," Santana said.

In Group 6, the Brazilian coach pointed to the Soviet Union as "our most dangerous opponent" but said both teams should qualify for the second round.

Santana, who watched the Russians in action in February against a combined selection from Real Madrid and Castilla, said he was

impressed with the Soviet's performance.

"They are quick and creative," Santana said after the game. "It's no advantage for us to play over Russians in the first round. We'd be better off playing an easier opponent."

Scotland does not pose a serious threat to Brazil, in Santana's opinion. "The Scots are the same as ever," he said. "They fight hard, but technically they are clearly inferior."

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Boeing 747: First largest airplane ever built for commercial service

FIRST of the giant jetliners, the Boeing 747 is the largest airplane ever built for commercial service. Its beginnings can be traced to the early 1960s, when Boeing market research showed that an airplane of this size would be needed to meet the growth in airline passenger and cargo traffic predicted for the 1970s and 1980s.

The 747 reached formal project status in March 1966. One month later, Pan American World Airways announced it would purchase 25 of the new Boeing 747s. Within just five months, Boeing had received \$1.8 billion in airline orders for the superjet—one of the largest backlogs of pre-production orders in commercial airplane history.

Today more than 500 of the 747s have been produced for service with the world's leading airlines. Some 159 cities are the airplanes' ports of call in 107 countries. Since the start of service in January 1970, Boeing 747s have carried more than 300 million passengers and logged over 8 million hours in flight.

Super facility for superjet

In June 1966, three months after the 747 programme go-ahead, Boeing acquired 780 acres adjacent to Paine Field, in Everett, Washington, 48 kilometres north of Seattle, for the 747 manufacturing complex. It includes the world's largest volume building. Originally containing 5.7 million m², the building was recently enlarged to 8 million m² to accommodate production of the new 767 airliner. As a result,

major portions of manufacturing, subassembly and final assembly functions for both aircraft, along with full-scale manufacturing mock-ups, are housed under one roof. Also at the site is an area for cleaning, sealing and painting the airplane sections before they go into final assembly, and a structural fatigue-test area is outside the factory.

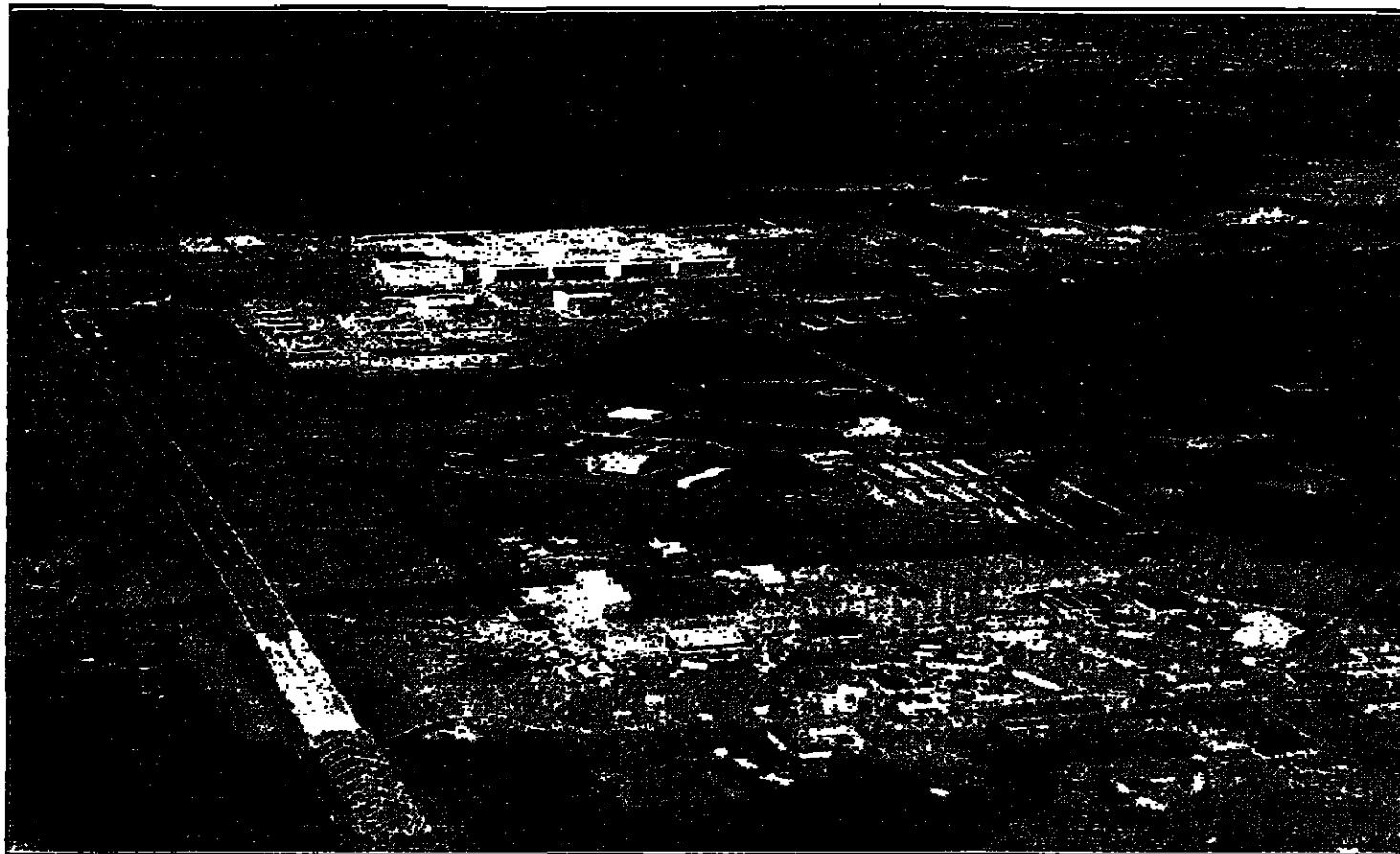
In addition, there are warehouses, a service building, several office buildings and a cafeteria. Paint hangars and a field-support building are located on the pre-flight apron adjoining Paine Field.

The site also includes a 56-million-litre holding basin to catch surface runoff water, and a 4.8 kilometre railroad spur — the second steepest standard-gauge railroad in the country — built to bring in construction steel for the buildings and production parts and assemblies for fabricating the aircraft.

In preparing to produce the 747, Boeing expended 14,000 hours of wind-tunnel testing and 10 million engineering manhours. Four years of continuous testing ranging from metals selection to systems operation preceded the first superjet.

Production begins

The 747 division of Boeing commercial airplane company was established and made directly responsible for designing, developing and manufacturing the new jetliner. First production operations at the new Everett plant began in Jan. 1967. The



The Boeing 747/767 plant (centre) at Everett, Washington, 40 kilometres north of Seattle is where 747 and 767 airliners are produced. The main assembly building is the largest in the world in terms of volume—200 million cubic feet (5.7 million m³). — Boeing Photo

buildings were occupied in stages throughout the year as each was completed. Activation of the huge assembly building began on May 1, 1967, just over a year after the initial announcement of the programme. Actual assembly of the first airplane began in September of the same year, and late in the year components for the first 747 nose section arrived at Everett from Boeing's Wichita, Kansas, division. They went into assembly jigs also built at Wichita and shipped earlier. Concurrently, first components manufactured by Boeing's major contractors began arriving at Everett.

The first 747 wing was removed from the assembly jig in March 1968. The wing weighed 28,000

pounds (12,700 kg), or 10 times the gross weight of the first airplane built by Boeing, the 1916 B & W.

In mid-June 1968 a JT9D high-bypass turbofan engine was test flown for the first time, on a B-52 leased from the U.S. Air Force by Pratt & Whitney, the engine manufacturer.

On Sept. 30, the first 747 superjet made its world debut in a roll-out ceremony at the Everett plant. Following roll-out it was prepared for flight while production of the next units continued.

By Jan. 1969, the first superjet's major systems had been activated and its major components, such as landing gear and flight controls, had been operationally tested.

Compass calibration, fuelling and engine testing followed. The first flight was made Feb. 9, 1969. Test Pilot Jack Waddell said afterward, "The plane is a pilot's dream."

The test programme

The 747 test programme was the most extensive ever undertaken in commercial aviation history. In addition to laboratory tests of parts and components, the programme included assignment of five of the giant airplanes to a \$28 million, year-long Boeing and Federal Aviation Administration flight-test programme. The five superjets had logged more than 1,400 flight hours by the programme conclusion. The 747 was certified for commercial passenger service Dec. 30, 1969.

The Boeing 747 structure verification test programme made use of two structurally complete superjet airframes which would never fly. The programme was

aimed at proving the 747's structural soundness.

Static testing, using one of the non-flying airframes, verified the strength of the entire airframe. In one climactic test, the 747 wing tips were deflected upward 7.9 metres before structural failure occurred — at 116 per cent of the design ultimate load of the airplane.

Fatigue-testing made use of the second non-flying airframe and duplicated the stresses experienced in day-to-day airline flying to make certain that no undetected structural problems will be encountered in the service life of the airliner. The fatigue-test programme took the airframe through the equivalent of 20,000 airline flights, or 60,000 hours. Following the normal testing, fail-safe testing with the structure cracked or sawed through in 28 critical places put the equivalent of 12,000 additional hours in airline flights on

the structure, to make sure it would continue to operate safely even after damage.

Four of the five 747 flight test airplanes were refurbished following completion of F.A.A. certification flying and were delivered to airlines. The fifth — RA001, the first 747 to fly — remains in flight-test status with Boeing, testing new developments for the superjet.

Subcontracting

Production of the Boeing 747 quickly built up to a peak of seven airplanes a month, then dropped substantially when airline demand declined in the recession of the early 1970s. By mid-1979, following a steady increase in orders, production resumed the seven-per-month rate. It remained at seven through 1980, leveling off at about five a month for 1981.

Supporting the production programme from the beginning was one of the largest subcontracting efforts in the history of commercial aircraft manufacturing. About 65 per cent of the weight (50 per cent by dollar value) of each 747 is subcontracted to firms other than Boeing. Approximately 1,500 prime suppliers and an additional 15,000 secondary suppliers, located in 47 states and 6 foreign countries, provide parts and equipment for the 747.

Much of the airplane's structure is built at locations other than Everett. Most major wing components are fabricated at Boeing's central fabrication facility in Auburn, Washington, and sent to Everett for assembly. Boeing's Wichita division manufactures the forward fuselage section, with subcontracting firms building the remaining sections and supplying components and systems. All are shipped to Everett.

The 747 family of airliners

As the first wide-body, high-capacity commercial jet, the 747 more than doubled the passengers' spaciousness unmatched by any other airplane. The main-deck cabin is 6 metres wide, permitting two 5 metre aisles to extend the 56.3 metre length of the cabin. Sidewalls of the cabin are nearly

vertical, and the 2.5 metre high ceiling is flat. Centre-line galley and washroom installations divide the cabin into five separate compartments. The superjet has 10 double-width doors, five on each side of the cabin. Several are used for passenger boarding, others for airplane servicing, and all for emergency evacuation if required.

The flight deck, on a level above the main deck, permits straight-in loading through a hinged nose door in the freighter and convertible models. Behind the cockpit in the passenger-carrying 747s is the upper-deck compartment reached by a stairway from the main deck. The upper deck serves as a luxurious lounge or can seat up to 32 passengers; an optional lengthened version more than doubles upper-deck seating capacity.

The big airplane has a 16-wheel main landing gear (four units of four wheels each) and a two-wheel nose gear, for even distribution of loads on airport ramps and runways. The airplane can be landed with only one main gear unit on each side extended.

The 747-100, as the first superjets were designated, has led to the family of commercial versions available today. All but the 747SP have the same external dimensions.

Special applications

In addition to its primary mission as a commercial jetliner, the 747 has been specially adapted to military and space programmes.

Several modified 747-200Bs, equipped with extensive electronic systems, are in service with the U.S. Air Force as E-4 Airborne Command Posts. They would serve as the critical communication link between national command authorities and the nation's strategic retaliatory forces in the event of nuclear attack.

Boeing has also modified a 747-100 to serve as a carrier for ferrying the NASA Space Shuttle Orbiter from landing sites back to its launch area. Modifications included the addition of shuttle carrier struts, structural reinforcements and vertical stabilizers.

— Agencies

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUSTO

LEXEP

PHYSEC

YORTHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: CREEK HOARY PLENTY BUMPER
Answer: The weather forecaster is working under pressure—A BAROMETER



THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds you able to contact an influential person who can help you advance in career activities. Later you find it necessary to use caution in whatever you do.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal day to concentrate on ideas that will help you get ahead in business matters. Take it easy tonight after a busy day.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go to advisers in confidence and gain their good ideas for solving any problems you may have. Take time for meditation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be with friends who can be of service to you and can help you gain personal aims. Allow time for recreational activities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Good day to make vital contacts that are difficult to make during regular workweek. Think constructively.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Using a different tack will help you attain new goals that have been difficult to attain in the past. Be cheerful.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study any promises you have made to others and decide how best to carry through with them. Show thoughtfulness for others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to understand the ideas of family members so there is more harmony at home. Show more consideration for the one you love.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan your activities for the new week so you can accomplish a great deal. Take no chances with your health.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listen to the good advice of a family member who has your best interests at heart. Relax at home tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get rid of situations at home that are not to your liking and be happier. Make plans to improve your social life.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact friends and gain valuable information. Make detailed plans for a vacation in the days ahead.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Think of new ways that could provide more abundance in the future. Plan to save more money for possible emergency later.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have fine, logical ideas for getting ahead, so be sure to plan for a good education that could lead to a most successful life. Give spiritual and ethical training early in life and permit to participate in sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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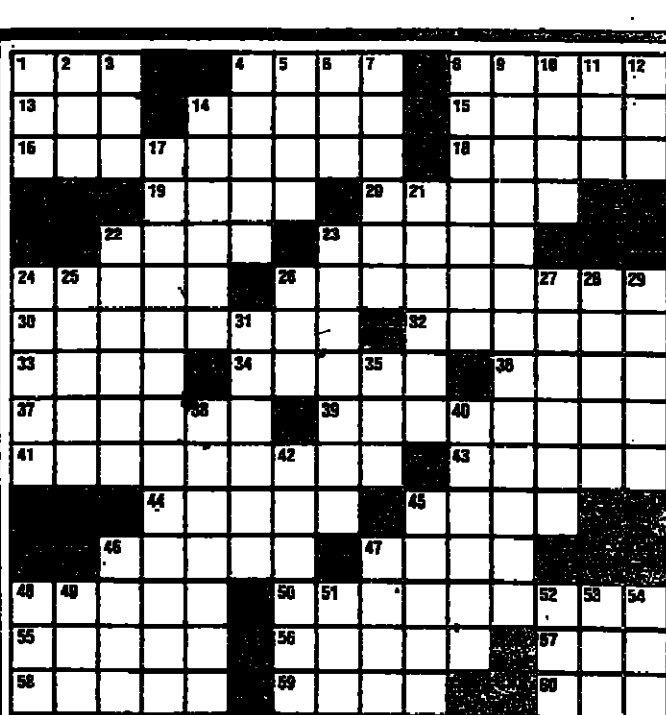
THE Daily Crossword

By A.J. Santora

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 23 Sweet | 45 Splotchy | 17 — and he'll |
| 1 GI address | 24 Insect | 46 Lament | take an ell |
| 4 Frolicked | 25 "Time" | 47 Glove of | 21 "And Noah— |
| 8 Substantial | 26 (TV show) | 48 Doone | when he sat |
| 13 Make | 30 Go — (duel) | 50 Unique | down — |
| 14 Satiates | 32 Foot part | 51 Circle of | 22 Circle of |
| 15 — a customer | 33 Gas | 52 By surprise | qualities |
| 16 Get drunk | 34 Miller's | 53 Thighbone | 23 Wind flower |
| 18 To say | 35 "Salesman" | 54 Hatchet | 24 Kind of |
| 19 Russian | 36 Across, old style | 55 Sorrowful | drums |
| John | 37 "Is there | 56 Astride | 25 Yokos — |
| 20 "— that | no balm | 57 Gulf state: | 26 Close by |
| boasts | in —?" | abbr. | 28 A canonical |
| 21 Inhabitants | 39 Kind of | DOWN | hour |
| like me" | mind | 1 Coal | 29 Buy a pig |
| 22 State | 41 Two | 2 remainder | in — |
| | 43 Miss Adoree | 3 Coal size | 31 "— teach |
| | 44 Nary a soul | 4 Sub detab- | an — new |
| | | tor | tricks" |
| | | 5 Bird | 38 Parkas |
| | | 6 Past | 40 More banal |
| | | 7 "All — | 42 — kind |
| | | created | (rarify) |
| | | equal" | 45 Barrack's |
| | | 8 Early being | decor |
| | | found in | 46 Haul |
| | | Jaya | 47 Reminder |
| | | 9 Certain | 48 — Vegas |
| | | avenues | 49 Cumberland |
| | | 10 Spare | 51 Profit |
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| | | 12 Period | 53 River in |
| | | 14 Rule | England |
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| CAMMEL | DAYE | VERB |
| ORATE | TRILL | ARILL |
| RISEN | MARMA | CADE |
| PIDIS | TEW | ILITED |
| DIYIS | SCARS | ILIT |
| CLANSE | ANDOEBA | |
| HARR | ELAYES | ALLS |
| ADAPY | ALIS | SPALIT |
| YED | ADITEUX | ROBE |
| NILSON | TRIAHSIT | |
| OSTER | ABEIT | |
| AZIDRE | AMYS | ROB |
| FOUILLADE | EVADIE | |
| ALISA | OPAL | RADIR |
| RUIST | TIDRY | TREINT |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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WORLD

Bush, Chinese leadership disagree on Taiwan issue

PEKING (R) — American Vice-President George Bush Saturday ended talks with Chinese leaders without reaching agreement on their dispute over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Mr. Bush said after meetings with Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang that it was agreed discussions between officials would continue.

British press trades charges of prejudice over Falklands

LONDON (R) — A bitter war of words over the Falklands crisis has flared in Britain's newspapers with the country's biggest-selling dailies accusing each other of treachery, bloodlust and lying.

The top-selling Sun, which supports Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has charged its biggest rival the Daily Mirror with treason, saying it wanted Britain to appease the Argentine government and trade peace for honor.

The Mirror struck back Saturday with a full-page editorial branding the Sun "the harlot of Fleet Street" and denouncing it as a coarse and demented newspaper which had broken all records for lying.

"What the Sun means by treachery is a refusal to twist, distort and mangle the truth about the fighting in the South Atlantic," it said, adding: "No one could accuse the Sun of failing to do that."

Charging the Sun, owned by Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch, with exulting at the deaths of Argentine sailors and shaming Britain, it declared with a reference to Nazi Germany's propaganda chief: "The Sun today is to journalism what Dr. Joseph Goebbels was to truth."

The Sun's original attack on the Mirror, which backs the opposi-

tion Labour Party, followed a remark by Mrs. Thatcher that newspaper and television reporters who treated Argentina and Britain on an equal basis gave offense.

The Sun, which says it sells 4.3 million newspapers a day, proclaimed its next editorial: "There are traitors in our midst...the prime minister does not speak of treason...The Sun does not hesitate to use the word."

Along with the Mirror, which says it has a daily sale of 3.5 million, the Sun's targets were the liberal Guardian newspaper and a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) journalist, Peter Snow, who on television had used the words "if we believe the British..." when reporting casualties in an air clash over the Falklands.

The Sun told him he should not doubt his government's version. "A British citizen is either on his country's side—or he is its enemy," it said.

Mr. Snow in a letter to The Times of London Saturday said that in the present anxious time for everyone in Britain he, as a journalist, would be even more anxious if it were generally thought that the press and television should not try to report and analyse events as dispassionately as they had done in more normal times.

Reagan aims at nuclear weapons ceiling for parity

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan will propose that the United States and the Soviet Union cut back their nuclear arsenals to 850 intercontinental missiles and 5,000 warheads, the New York Times said Saturday.

The United States now has about 1,700 missiles and the Soviet Union about 2,350.

To meet the limit on the warheads, the United States would have to cut back by 2,200 and the Soviet Union by 1,300, the newspaper said.

It said the proposed reductions would take from five to 10 years to complete.

There was no immediate official comment available on the report. Quoting administration

sources, the newspaper said the president made his decision after the joint chiefs of staff supported the formula which was backed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The officials, according to the New York Times, said the Haig proposal set a ceiling of between 350 and 400 bombers, but that nuclear weapons carried aboard bombers would not be included in the limit Mr. Reagan was reported to have decided upon.

It said administration officials explained that the idea for the proposal was to force the Soviet leaders to choose between keeping a few missiles with a great number of warheads or maintaining a more balanced force of missiles and warheads.

with Washington. Mr. Bush said "The subject of Taiwan was the essential point of our talks" but other international issues including the Falklands crisis were also discussed.

He had conveyed President Reagan's views and feelings on foreign policy to China's leaders, and would carry back theirs to the president.

Vice-Premier Wan Li said in his reception speech that the meetings enabled China to "see even more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious obstacles in Sino-U.S. relations."

The Americans said the purpose of the visit was not to try to resolve bilateral problems in one step, but to contribute to an atmosphere in which a solution could be found.

China wants the U.S. to cut off arms sales to Taiwan by an agreed time in the future.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel said the talks had made progress and that both sides had benefited.

Asked whether the talks would affect the Taiwan relations act, which China wants repealed because it legalizes U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan, Mr. Hummel said the act could not be changed by any discussions in Peking.

Billy Graham starts 1-week Soviet visit

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. Evangelist Billy Graham had talks Saturday during a controversial visit to Moscow with a high-ranking Kremlin official on U.S.-Soviet relations and religion.

Mr. Graham, who arrived Friday night for a week-long stay, had three hours of talks with Georgy Arbatov, the Kremlin's top North American affairs specialist.

He told reporters their wide-ranging talks had included U.S.-Soviet relations and religion and "how we have worked together in the past, hopefully to solve problems that face us in the future."

The 63-year-old Evangelist's visit has attracted controversy because he is to preach at a Soviet-sponsored peace conference opening on Monday, which U.S. officials see as a Kremlin propaganda exercise.

Mr. Graham appealed on his arrival Friday to the world's religious leaders to try to head off a nuclear catastrophe. He said he would join any party which sought to reduce and eventually ban nuclear weapons.

Mr. Arbatov said after his talks with Mr. Graham: "Dialogue between atheists and believers—this is what we need." Jokingly, he added that he and Mr. Graham had almost solved the problem of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation.

Judge expects Von Bulow to flee and escape 30-year jail sentence

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — A judge said Friday night he expected Danish-born socialite Claus von Bulow to flee the country after being sentenced to 30 years in jail for trying to kill his heirless wife with insulin.

But Judge Thomas Needham said that under Rhode Island law he had no choice but to continue Mr. Von Bulow's bail pending appeal.

"He knows that I know that he is not going to reappear to serve his sentence," the judge told Reuters.

He said that he expected Mr. Von Bulow, 55, former close aide of oil magnate J. Paul Getty, to jump bail "the day the (Rhode Island) supreme court denies his appeal."

Mrs. Hinckley continues testimony at son's trial

WASHINGTON (R) — John Hinckley Jr. agreed to enter a drug treatment center a few months before trying to kill President Reagan, his mother has told his trial.

But the idea was vetoed by his psychiatrist, she added. Joann Hinckley, who was giving evidence Friday for the second day, said she and her husband had definitely decided to send Hinckley to "the Meadows," a treatment center for alcoholism and drug abuse in Arizona.

But when they mentioned the plan to Dr. John Hopper, their son's psychiatrist, he told them: "Absolutely do not do it." Then, she said, they had to talk John out of the idea.

Hinckley, 26, has pleaded not guilty on grounds of insanity to charges stemming from the assassination attempt on March 30, 1981, in which the president and three other men were seriously wounded outside a Washington hotel.

Pretoria allegedly seizes press documents related to captured mercenary

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The Rand Daily Mail said Saturday that South African police had seized documents from its premises and two other newspapers relating to a man charged in the Seychelles after an abortive coup there last November.

It said the other newspapers were the English language Sunday Times, and the Afrikaans Rapport.

The Daily Mail identified the man as alleged spy Martin Dolincheck, who is being held in the Indian Ocean islands.

The Daily Mail quoted police Brig. Theo Scherman as saying he was investigating charges under the official secrets act and that complaints had been lodged by

the judge to revoke bail, saying that as a Danish citizen Mr. Von Bulow would find it "too attractive to resist" fleeing to Copenhagen.

Mr. Von Bulow showed no expression as sentence was passed. His 15-year-old daughter, Cosima, sat at his side.

Miss Cosima sat beside her father with the same aloof impassivity that Mr. Von Bulow displayed throughout his two-month trial.

Her mother, an heiress worth \$75 million, has lain for almost 17 months in a coma from which doctors say she will never recover and which the jury decided was caused by Mr. Von Bulow.

His motive, according to the prosecution, was his share in her fortune and his love for a 36-year-old former actress, Alexandra Isles.

Mr. Von Bulow surrendered his passport last July and his lawyers insist he would never abandon his young daughter.

Under cross examination by the prosecution, Mrs. Hinckley also told the court that sometime in February or March 1981, she and her husband discovered that eight gold coins worth about \$500 each were missing from their home in a Denver suburb.

"We thought that John might have been desperate enough to take them," she said.

She said she and her husband confronted their son directly and "he denied taking them."

Under cross examination by the prosecution, Mrs. Hinckley also told the court that sometime in February or March 1981, she and her husband discovered that eight gold coins worth about \$500 each were missing from their home in a Denver suburb.

"We thought that John might have been desperate enough to take them," she said.

She said she and her husband confronted their son directly and "he denied taking them."

Manipulating youth won't help, Polish primate says

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, appealing for an end to political violence in the streets of Polish cities, said Saturday young people should not be drawn into the problems of the country's workers.

"Otherwise young people will become a ball in the game and be manipulated by people who have stony hearts," the primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said.

Young activists demonstrating in support of the suspended Solidarity trade union were in the forefront of clashes with riot police in Warsaw and other cities this week.

The Communist authorities have alleged that anti-socialist elements stirred up impressionable youths to take on the police.

The Archbishop made his remarks at a church next to Warsaw cathedral, outside which supporters of Solidarity gathered before starting a march in defiance of martial law last Monday.

On Wednesday Poland's bishops condemned the street disturbances without apportioning blame, and also called for urgent concessions from the authorities to ease the tension.

Saturday's statement did not refer specifically to the latest violence and dwelt only on the need to avoid conflict. But it seemed to reflect a growing concern that the situation might deteriorate.

Solidarity activists underground said fresh demonstrations were being planned for next Thursday, which marks five months of martial law.

Ankara issues security review

ANKARA (R) — Turkish military authorities have published a major review of security in the country since the 1980 military coup, including details of accusations of torture.

Figures set out in a book published Friday called The State of Anarchy and Terror in Turkey, compiled by the Turkish chiefs of staff, were carried by the semi-official Anatolian news agency.

The book said that between the coup on Sept. 12, 1980 and April 28, this year, 37 cases of alleged torture in Turkish jails had been brought to court.

It added that 283 torture allegations were still being investigated, 125 cases had been dropped and eight trials had been completed, though it did not give the verdicts.

In March the military government admitted that 15 people had been tortured to death in Turkish jails since the coup after the London-based human rights group Amnesty International put the figure at more than 70.

The book said torture was being stopped. "The regime absolutely does not approve of torture, nor does it tolerate it," it said.

It added that before the coup, when up to 25 people were being killed daily in political violence, Turkey was embroiled in fighting throughout the country. In such circumstances, it asked, when had torture ever been prevented?

"The important thing is that these incidents (of torture) should not escape the notice of the administrators," it said.

Western countries, particularly in Europe, have sharply criticised Turkey's military rulers for alleged breaches of human rights.

On the general security situation, the book said 324 people had died in acts of violence between the coup and Feb. 11 this year. It was not made clear how many had died in political attacks but these have become rare since the military takeover.

Up to March 1 this year, 19,480 people, including 15 former parliamentarians, had been arrested and charged with political crimes and another 950 people were being held on suspicion.

The book said a total of 6,054 people had been convicted of such crimes by March 1.

In a breakdown of mass trials, the book said that by December last year an additional 14,086 left-wing activists, 347 right-wingers and 2,941 separatists — the term usually applied to Kurdish nationalists — had been put on trial.

Honorary consul buried

BOSTON (R) — Turkish and American officials called for a crackdown on Armenian extremists in remarks Thursday at the funeral of Turkey's honorary consul for New England, Orhan Gunduz, slain by a gunman on Tuesday.

A guerrilla group calling itself the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the death of the consul, the second Turkish diplomat killed in the U.S. this year.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Israel releases 4 from Lebanon after brief detention

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has briefly detained four South Lebanese residents after mines allegedly planted by Palestinian commandos were discovered in northern Israel on Friday, a military spokesman said Saturday.

He said the four were seized in South Lebanon following the discovery of the mines which Israel said had been planted by three commandos who crossed the frontier. "The four were released after investigators had established they had nothing to do with the incident," the spokesman said. He declined to say where the four men had been captured. The Israelis said the infiltration was a violation of the ceasefire reached with Palestinians in Lebanon last July.

Assad briefed by Iranian aide on Benyahia's death

DAMASCUS (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati briefed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Saturday on investigations into a plane crash which killed Algeria's foreign minister on Tuesday, official sources said. The minister, Mohammad Benyahia, died when his private plane crashed in northwestern Iran. Syria has joined Iran in claiming that Iraqi jets were responsible for the crash. Iranian officials investigating the crash have claimed two Iraqi fighters chased the minister's plane and shot it down with Soviet-made missiles. Iraqi officials have strongly denied the claim. Mr. Velayati arrived in Damascus Friday night after attending the funeral of Mr. Benyahia in Algeria. He was expected to return to Tehran later Saturday.

Khartoum court sentences 6 Chadians, frees 2

KHARTOUM (R) — A state court Saturday sentenced two Chadians to death, four to life imprisonment and acquitted two for their involvement in bomb explosions inside their country's embassy here last year. Two people were killed and three wounded by the blasts, which the eight Chadians were said to have set off with the intention of killing Chadian opposition leader Hissene Habre, who they thought was inside the embassy. The sentences were ratified by President Jaafar Numeiri prior to their announcement.

Pro-Mujahedeen Iranians stage march in Bonn

BONN (R) — Iranian students opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini marched through the West German capital Saturday demanding the trial and deportation of 86 Iranians arrested after clashes in Mainz two weeks ago, police said. Eight policemen and 28 Iranian students were injured in the clashes on Mainz university campus which occurred when about 150 followers of the Iranian leader attacked anti-Khomeini students with knives, clubs and knuckledusters. Police said 350 students took part in Saturday's demonstration, which was organized by the People's Mujahedeen movement. Marchers also carried banners calling for the release of all political prisoners in Iran.

Numeiri calls Libya his enemy no. 1

BAHJUN (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was Saturday quoted as saying that what he called the Libyan threat was a ring in the chain of Soviet plots against Islam. In an interview published in two Saudi Arabian newspapers, Al Okaz and Al Medina, the president described the Libyan government of Muammar Qadhafi as Sudan's "enemy number one."

"The Soviet danger in the guise of Qadhafi not only threatens Sudan's territory but also its national unity," he said, adding: "The Libyan threat is a ring in the chain of Soviet imperialist plots against Islam and Muslims everywhere, especially in Asia and Africa." The interview was carried by the official Saudi Press Agency.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. North deals

NORTH
 ♠ K 32
 ♥ 87
 ♦ A 5 4 3
 ♣ A K J 4

EAST
 ♠ 7 6
 ♥ A 10 6 5 3
 ♦ Q J 2
 ♣ 10 9 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A 5 4
 ♥ K 4 2
 ♦ K 10 8 7 6
 ♣ 8 6

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
 2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
 Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.

Defense is a cooperative venture. Partners must help each other to obtain best results.

South felt that a response of one no trump, showing 9-11 HCP's in his methods, was more descriptive than one diamond. Since North was only a point short of a one no trump opening, he invited game and South, with good hand and a reasonable five-card suit, accepted.

West led his fourth-best

heart. East correctly played the jack and declarer won the king. South led a diamond to the ace and returned the suit. East discarded the queen of spades. Declarer ducked and West won.

It is obvious that a heart continuation would have defeated the contract. But West was worried about the possibility that South had concealed the queen of hearts at trick one. In that case, it would be vital to reach East so that he could lead a heart through the queen. West, therefore, shifted to a spade and declarer gratefully wrapped up nine tricks.

While West was correct in assuming that declarer might hide the queen of hearts, he should not play East for the ace of spades — the discard of the queen denies the ace and merely shows a sequence headed by the lady. If declarer has the ace of spades and the two red kings, he cannot have the queen of hearts as well. Thus, a heart continuation was fairly clear.

But East could have made the matter even easier for partner. The Rule of Eleven makes it obvious that declarer holds only one heart higher than the five. So, West was marked with the ace-ten of hearts, and East could have made the situation crystal clear by discarding the queen of hearts on the second diamond!

Boat People bottled up in Hong Kong

By Graham Lovell

Reader

HONG KONG — Fighting among rival Vietnamese refugee groups here has spurred fears of a long hot summer of discontent as the prospects of their resettlement grow bleaker.

Three consecutive nights of violence in the teeming Kai Tak north camp left 19 refugees and five policemen injured and prompted a groundswell of demand for tougher action against trouble-makers among the Vietnamese, including repatriation.

More than 150 refugees were arrested. The government has said it is considering a harder line in its treatment of refugees, especially in light of new U.S. curbs drastically narrowing the criteria by which refugees will be accepted by the United States.

Relief agency and government officials are concerned that more trouble will erupt over the coming months as the impact of Washington's policy sinks in among Hong Kong's 11,000 refugees.

Authorities doubt that the fighting was linked to politics, even though it has pitted Northern against Southern Vietnamese. Local newspapers said disturbances erupted during celebrations by Northerners of the Communist takeover in Vietnam.

"We think it was largely ethnic Vietnamese versus Chinese, and that it was built up largely from frustration among younger people at the camp," said one refugee agency official.

"Let's face it, the future for

anyone arriving now is bleak, to say the least, especially for those who come from the North," he said. "They are in for a long haul at the camps here, if they ever get out at all."

U.S. restrictions

The new U.S. restrictions not only cut the overall number accepted. They will also limit refugee intake to victims of political harassment and those who have direct links with the United States, either close family already there or as employees when the Americans were in South Vietnam.

The controls apply to "Boat People" refugees landing here and elsewhere in Southeast Asia after April 30.

For its part, the Hong Kong government is considering ways of making camp life even less attractive — "or still more unattractive," said one source — as a way of discouraging Vietnamese from setting out on their hazardous boat trip to the British colony.

Hong Kong has been the prime goal for refugees fleeing from North and central Vietnam and the next few months is the season when monsoon winds drive them this way.

Most of the refugee boats from South Vietnam go to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. South-easterners among Hong Kong's refugees are usually people picked up by passing ships.

About 4,000 are in transit camps, either being interviewed for possible resettlement or awaiting departure for a country that

has accepted them. The rest are in the Kai Tak camp run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In some ways life in a Hong Kong camp can be less tedious than in camps elsewhere in Asia, to the extent that once in Kai Tak the refugees can go out to work or wander around the colony.

Those accepted for resettlement elsewhere do not enjoy that liberty, but for them anyway the future is already less dismal.

But the quality of life there still leaves a lot to be desired, with 7,000 people crowded into barrack-like huts, confined to an area the size of a football field close to Hong Kong's main airport.

The paradox is that the newer arrivals are predominantly ethnic Vietnamese, often from rural areas or fishermen unused to urban life and unable to speak any Chinese.

"For the ethnic Chinese it is much easier," one official said. "Probably they can speak Cantonese, which means they can get work more easily and fit in better socially."

"For the young Vietnamese, and many of them are in their early twenties, life is restricted to the camp and can be damned frustrating. Resentment builds up very quickly, especially when he realizes he has nowhere to go after Hong Kong and is more or less stuck in an alien society."

Refugee agency officials believe the exodus from Vietnam will decrease this year, if only because the trend has been down-

ward since three or four years ago when refugees were leaving in the hundreds of thousands.

But government officials are less sanguine. They anticipate about 11,000, roughly the same as last year. The 1981 arrivals included about 3,000 who had spent some time in China and, after negotiations with Peking, are being sent back there.

They also note that the credentials of most new arrivals hardly qualify them for meeting the tightened U.S. requirements for settlement, still less those of Australia and Canada, which have also taken large numbers of refugees but whose controls are even more stringent.

How to stop them

Some Hong Kong officials say the government must change its policy but they are uncertain what can be done.

"For a start we could refuse them permission to work or we could restrict them to the camp," one official said. "That would certainly make life very miserable for them. And if the message got back to Vietnam so much the better: it might stop them leaving altogether."

Another possibility would be to refuse to let any in. But that would be a political — and moral — decision which would certainly need approval from Britain and, if implemented, would have widespread repercussions elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Said an official spokesman: "It may be necessary to change our policy and we are considering the options."

Handwritten signature: محمد علي